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[SIXPENCE.]

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THE VICE OF DUELLING.

The dreadful tragedy which has been enacted since we last had the honour to address our readers, while it has made a marked and absorbing impression upon the public mind, has spoken almost as with a voice from heaven to the Christian spirit of the community, and has, in a fearful form of moral warning, pointed to the great truth that the law of God is to be vindicated before the false pride and shame of that cruel human vanity which sets life upon its wicked hazard, and stains its brutal victory with blood. It will be felt at once that we allude to that dreadful fatal duel which is everywhere the theme of conversation and reflection, a melancholy story told again and again in every corner of society, and sounding the echoes of its sorrow in every saddened home. The death of Colonel Fawcett by the hand of the duellist has created a far-spread sensation of horror, of which the army, the Government, and the public opinion of the country should, with firm determination, take quick and grasping hold, for the purpose of crushing, now and for ever, the vast enormity of that social atrocity which has carried the gallant soldier to an early and dishonourable grave. All the details of the circumstance group themselves into a wretched and affecting picture.

Two officers are bound, not only by profession but almost by relationship, in ties of brotherhood; they are married to two sisters, and are thus drawn closer in the social circle than other men. One of them is in the strength of young manhood; he has attained rapid distinction, and, covered with the glory of the soldier, is the pride and hope of a loving and relying wife—that wife a joyful mother too. The other is a beaten soldier, one who worked his way to the rank which this duel has dishonoured—the father of older children than his friend's—the husband of a wife chosen out of the same home. The two men had blended their worldly families and their worldly affairs; a momentary brawl ensues—the quarrel of an instant, quick, hot, decided, over as soon as begun—but its result is Death. The cruelty of the world's pride steps in—the mockery of honour calls for its false vengeance—and the home-brawl of the moment becomes a horrible encounter of murder and cold blood. The distinguished young soldier is laid low, in the very prime of life and happiness, and almost by a brother's hand. His wife, watches his ebbing spirit in hopeless but devoted misery, until her love and glory have passed away with his being; and then rushes to the home of her orphan, and plunges her heart into the gloomy distraction of despair. Her sister may not console her

there—she is the wife of the slayer of her husband, and she too may yet have to encounter the heart-rending spectacle of that husband's degradation under the accusation of murder at the criminal's bar. Sunshine has passed out of the two homes of trouble, and only from religion now can any light be gathered into their darkened rooms. And this shocking consummation of crime and wretchedness has been worked out in the name of honour, and under a mockery of social justice—false, merciless, and depraved.

Now does not humanity call aloud to us, as it were, to interpret the will of God, and vindicate the holiness of Christianity by making this crisis of human affliction the crisis also of the crime which gave it birth? Wipe away the stigma of duelling from the world's escutcheon, and let the sin perish from the bosom of the land. Let the press and the pulpit assist the people to put it down. Let all human eloquence and virtue and power have a voice for its extinction for evermore. Let the Government legislate to make the duel not only what it is—a murder—but a fatal and withering disgrace. Set it up peremptorily as the sign of banishment from the navy and army of the country; make it the bane of character, the curse of honour, the scorn and contumely of manhood, so that courage may no more be disgraced under its name. In the



EXHIBITION OF THE CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—See p. 18.

temples of God let the voices of the people's pastors discourse impressively of its folly in the sight of virtue; its desecration of the spirit of religion, its defiance of the commandments of Heaven. Let families spurn its false principle, and all the affections be arrayed against it wherever women would go unwidowed, or children dread the desolation of the orphan's fate. There is a text in the past week's catastrophe for the preaching of philosophy and Christianity all the nation through. The bitter tears and prayers of much affliction will hallow it, and the moral will engrave itself indelibly upon the country's heart. Now, too, let it test the sincerity of that noble association to the formation of which we sometimes back awarded such hearty encouragement. We remember that it enrols within its ranks noblemen, statesmen, clergy, soldiers, sailors, and civilians of unimpeachable character and exalted rank devoted to the utter extinction of the duel; and now is the favourable moment when, with warm and timely exertion, that triumph may be achieved. Let these philanthropists then concentrate all their influence upon the point; the occasion, though melancholy, is indeed worthy of the struggle. In these remarks we are asking only for action upon enlarged principles for the future annihilation of the crime, and that this last deed of blood may set the crimson fiat upon its doom. But with the individual features of the case we do not meddle, since Justice is not dead in England, and the public can feel no personal vengeance that should be stronger than the social law. Whatever result may eventuate, we know what lasting and poignant misery the implicated survivors of Colonel Fawcett must endure. The men who performed the wanton office of seconds, and mixed in a quarrel in which they had no sympathy that was not dishonourable—no pretence that was not false—could hardly have their punishment heightened even by the disgrace which we presume the Government, through the head of the Army, will visit upon their crime. Theirs is now the agony of spirit which is a retribution from Heaven—the remorse which rends the soul; they may escape the law, but not the haunting power of conscience refusing to be lulled. Most of all must he feel torture who has worked out the fatal deed. If God ever bestowed upon him a heart, the strong worm of an agonising and eternal sorrow must be gnawing bitterly at its core: the law may disgrace, destroy, or release him, but it cannot give him rest; the blood that is upon him can only be wiped away in Heaven.

We cannot conclude the comments which we have felt it our duty to make upon the horrible occurrence that has transpired without most fervent aspirations that the spirit from which they receive vitality may work its pure purpose out; that humane and Christian feelings of cordial love for the human race—of cordial hate for the crime which alloys its brotherhood—may swell into a broad, bright, and beautiful river of benevolence that may roll its waters with fair majestic grandeur over the dark iniquity of the duel, so that no trace of its barbarism be left behind to sully the character of the nation, outrage the home-affections of the people, and conquer that noble courage of virtue which is the right arm of true honour and its fair unspotted shield.

EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

On the 25th of April, 1842, the Commissioners appointed by the Queen, for the purpose of inquiring—first, whether, on the rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, advantage might not be taken of the opportunity thereby afforded of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts; and, secondly, in what manner an object of such importance might be most effectually promoted,—resolved, that it would be expedient for the furthering of the object of their inquiry that means should, in the first place, be taken to ascertain whether fresco-painting might be applied with advantage to the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. With this view, and with the especial purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of British artists for the performance of great historical works, they gave notice that three premiums of £300 each, three premiums of £200 each and five premiums of £100 each, would be given to the artists who should furnish cartoons which should respectively be deemed worthy of one or other of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. The drawings were to be executed in chalk or charcoal, but without colours; the size was to be not less than ten nor more than fifteen feet in their longest dimension; the figures not less than the size of life. Each artist to be at liberty to select his subject from the British history, or from the works of Spenser, Shakspeare, or Milton.

This notice spoke trumpet-tongued to the dormant genius of the country; it was heralded in continuous proclamation for a period of twelve months, and at the time appointed one hundred and forty-two cartoons were delivered at the doors of Westminster Hall. Upon these works the commissioners have made their award, and the entire collection was on Monday last thrown open to public view.

The exhibition is in every respect one of the grandest description. The principal works are nobly conceived and magnificently treated; and their united effect at once fills the spectator with a sense of delightful surprise and exulting sympathy. These feelings are in no small degree aided by the recollection which strikes every one that these great works have been rapidly produced in answer to the sudden and unexpected summons of the Government; and that notwithstanding the haste with which they have been produced, and the adventurous character of all the circumstances connected with them, they furnish unanswerable evidence that the country of Chaucer, Shakspeare, and Milton, need not fear the artistic supremacy of that land which glories in the names of Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raffaele. The number and character of the contributing artists is also felt to be a gratifying circumstance, for it is understood that upwards of one hundred persons have been engaged upon the drawings, and that the great majority of them are believed to be men "to fame unknown." There are of course many works of an inferior description, and many that fall from the impossible character of the subjects chosen; but even in these there is a noble daring which evinces the existence of a spirit that only needs to be put in a right direction to produce works of a more worthy character. The prize cartoons are—

1. PREMIUMS OF THREE HUNDRED POUNDS.

64. "Cæsar's First Invasion of Britain." Edward Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi; and Prestbury Mansion, Cheltenham.—Cæsar's galley is shown in the act of being dragged to shore by the united exertion of a number of Roman soldiers, while the naked barbarians opposed to the landing are urging their horses into the waves, and, by their gestures and shouts, bidding defiance to the invaders. In the conduct of this difficult subject the artist has followed the style of composition pursued by Le Brun, in his battles of Alexander; but with more feeling for his author, and a deeper discernment of character in the delineation of the heroes of the scene. The bustle, the pomp and circumstance of battle so happily rendered by the vivacious Frenchman, are here; but the tremendous passions of the conflict, which were things beyond the compass of his art, are given with a power and skill which, in England and elsewhere, we believe to be unparalleled. The Romans are evidently terrified—their soldierly prudence has given place to a desperate enthusiasm; and that ferocious, dogged, headlong resolution to pitch themselves on shore, which was so finely epitomized in the leap of the standard bearer, seems to be on the point of instant accomplishment. Meanwhile their gaunt opponents, the lean and painted savages, each one obeying the impulses of his own wild nature, are either dancing with passion, or stimulating wrath by feints of desperate valour. The effect of these incidents is startling and grand in the extreme; and while they lead us to sympathize with the patriotic, and we may add, unbeaten defenders of our native land, they are no less direct in exciting us to sympathy with the painter in the potent magic of his art. The execution of this cartoon deserves great praise: a firm and singularly decided outline bounds the whole of the figures; the anatomy, with some exceptions, is appropriately treated—those muscles only which assist the main action being powerfully touched; and the physiognomy and expression of the various heads boldly and emphatically drawn.

erfully touched; and the physiognomy and expression of the various heads boldly and emphatically drawn.

84. "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome." George Frederick Watts, 41, Robert-street, Hampstead-road. In this grand design we are presented with the captive British chief, his family, and his followers, walking in procession to meet the victorious Claudius. On that melancholy occasion, we are informed by Tacitus, that Caractacus alone was superior to misfortune. "With a countenance still unaltered, not a symptom of fear appearing, no sorrow, no condescension, he behaved with dignity even in ruin." All this is fairly told by the painter—the grand old man, firm as a riven rock, and in his barbaric pride, as grim and as unconquerable as a mastiff, strides through the crowded streets with more the air of victor than of vanquished. Nevertheless, it may be seen the iron has entered into his soul; the affections of the parent are revealed in the tightening grasp he takes of his trembling daughters; and the anguish of the captive Briton, as he surveys the wondrous power and magnificence of imperial Rome, is visible in the convulsed, the bewildered—the almost spectral expression of his mouth and eyes. The style of this cartoon seems to be founded on the combined excellencies of the old school of the Caraccis; and it may be taken to be a very exact exponent of the admirable principles on which it is understood the judges made their award, viz., "precision of drawing, a treatment of drapery uniting the imitation of nature with a reference to form, action, and composition; and a style of composition less dependant on light and shade than on effective arrangement." In its general treatment the subject has, perhaps, lost a little of its power by a fastidious refinement, and by an evident predisposition in the mind of the artist to do mighty things in a graceful manner.

105. "First Trial by Jury." Charles West Cope, Hyde Park-gate, Kensington-gore. This picture represents twelve Saxon men, of good report, sitting inquest on the body of a murdered man in the presence of the murderer himself. The subject is most happily chosen, and, as a subject, it is, with the exception of the "Alfred," which we shall presently notice, the only one of the prizes we should wish to see painted indelibly on the walls of the legislature. It is dear to us as a representation of the primitive constitution of our most ancient judicial court, and one, too, from which no small portion of our existing liberties have proceeded. The drawing is pure and forcible; the expression of the heads—Saxon—that is, if a certain air of homely, healthful, honest wisdom, may be taken to indicate the guileless physiognomy of that venerated people; and the varying attitudes are most descriptive and appropriate.

2. PREMIUMS OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

10. "St Augustine Preaching to Ethelbert, and Bertha, his Christian Queen." John Callcott Horsley, 1, High-row, Kensington Gravel Pits. In this picture the artist seems to have allowed his modesty to suffocate his power, and to have permitted his care, in great measure, to check the darings of his genius. His work is highly meritorious, but it betrays a hand which might have carried it to a point of greater excellence.

124. "The Cardinal Bouchier urging the Dowager Queen of Edward IV. to give up the Sanctuary of York." John L. Bell, School of Design, Manchester. This is in our estimation the finest work of genuine English history that the country has yet produced. Simple and natural in its character, unexaggerated in its action, true in its costume, touching in its poetry, it captivates the judgment while it gratifies the taste and charms the affections. It is drawn in a broad, grand, and decisive manner, and displays in its most trifling details the hand of a great and original genius. We cannot praise it too highly.

128. "The Fight for the Beacon." Henry J. Townsend, Blandford Cottage, Old Brompton. In this subject the artist has represented an attack upon a party of men who had erected and fired a beacon on the seacoast with the intention of extinguishing its light; and by so doing prevent the intelligence it is intended to convey from being communicated. This is a highly picturesque subject, and the artist has treated it with wonderful power and effect. A bold, adventurous spirit, full of grand thoughts, and an enterprising hand, rich in original resources, are apparent in the whole composition. The drawing is generally very fine; but in missing the picture, the proportionate action of the figures has been lost, and a corresponding obscurity in the story has been induced. We should like to see this gentleman take up a subject of genuine English history, some point on which the liberties of the country have turned. We should be sure of a grand result.

3. PREMIUMS OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

10. "Una alarmed by the Fauns and Satyrs." W. C. Frost, 48, Poland-street.—Here we find the virgin

doofish, desolate,
With ruffled rayments, and fayre blubb red face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late.

The "wyld wood-gods," pitying her unhappy state, and astonished at her beauty—

all prostrate upon the lowly playne,
Doe kisse her feete, and fawne on her with countenance fayne.

This subject, however much it may affect us in a poem, is, in this age at least, beyond the province of a picture. The "salvage nation" and the "frowning foreheads," "rough horns," and "rustick horror" of its members, are scarcely tolerable in Titian; in Poussin they are unsupportable; and here, notwithstanding the admirable skill of the artist, they give no pleasure and excite no interest.

70. "Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons." E. F. Paris, 17, Grafton-street, Bond-street.—A fable can hardly be permitted to range with the facts of English history; yet, here we have an exploded legend, "lying like Truth!" How is this? Is it that tradition and the fathers are in vogue again? If so, why not have chosen a more racy specimen of their "vain imaginations?" One traditional Joseph is as good as another; and if they be admitted at all in the decoration of our "Houses," we submit that Joseph of Glastonbury, converting his thousands by the unfathomable capers of his thorn stick, would be a more eligible, and, if excellence be measured by the falsehood and absurdity of the first corrupters of our church, a more instructive subject. But we are forgetting Mr. Paris, whose cartoon, apart from the little judgment he has shown in the selection of his subject, is the least effective of the prizes; and, in our opinion, by many degrees behind the merit of less fortunate exhibitors.

78. "Boadicea haranguing the Iceni." H. C. Selons, 5, Camden-street, Camden-town.—This, although a very beautiful cartoon, is more remarkable for the quality of prettiness than for grandeur. It is very carefully finished, and with a greater attempt at effect than is displayed by any other work in the exhibition; but with all this it fails in producing the great impressions of the recorded history. The manner in which the passion of revenge is made to germinate in the breasts of the differently constituted hearers is very fine; but even this capital excellence is, as it were, a light under a bushel, being lost in the sameness of the figures and their features.

104. "Alfred submitting his Code of Laws for the approval of the Witan." John Bridges, 18, Charles-street, Berners-street.—This, like the "Trial by Jury," strikes us as being the kind of subject required in the decoration of our Parliamentary halls. It belongs to our universal history, and affects the living generation as much as it influenced the original actors. Mr. Bridges's cartoon is a very noble picture, full of sterling excellencies, and evincing great knowledge and great familiarity in the use of the pencil. We regret that our limits do not permit us to notice his labours more in detail.

111. "Eleanora saves the Life of her Husband (afterwards Edward I.), by sucking the poison from the wound in his arm, given him by a Saracen assassin, in the Holy Land." Joseph Severn, 21, James-street, Buckingham-gate.—This picture is remarkable for its invention, and for its wonderful sweetness and purity of drawing. Had the composition been a little more condensed, it would, in our opinion, have taken the first rank in the competition. His beautiful picture of Angelica in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy filled us with vast expectations of his future greatness; and we are happy to say that his present work confirms the justness of our anticipation.

Next week we shall resume the subject in a concluding notice, when we hope to present the public with a finely engraved copy of the "Trial by Jury."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, July 4.—The position of Espartero is daily becoming more critical, and it cannot be denied that the insurrection is spreading in all parts of the kingdom, yet I am firmly of opinion that his cause is not so desperate as made out by the French journals, and that, should he succeed in either entering Valencia or driving the insurrectionary army before him, the National Guards and decided regular troops would return to his standard. We are told that the insurgents possess 31 provinces, represented by 155 deputies, and having 135,533 National Guards; whilst Espartero has only 17 provinces, with 80 deputies, and 75,000 National Guards; and further, that the insurgents have 60 battalions of regular troops, thus stationed—23 in Catalonia, 8 in Andalusia, 3 in Burgos, and the remainder in Navarre and Galicia. There is little doubt that this statement is greatly exaggerated, but, even were it true, I still repeat that the cause of order and tranquillity is far from being lost. It is a well-known fact that secret instructions had been sent to the different Captain-Generals, that sooner than fire on the people to put themselves at the head of the rising, so that by this means not only will they continue in command of their troops, but, in the event of a success by Espartero, be able to return to him. Many of the battalions stand in this position, and cannot be depended on by the insurgents. Besides, Spain has upwards of eleven millions of inhabitants, and, surely, it cannot be for a moment entertained that 140,000 undisciplined National Guards, and 60 battalions of deserters, are to govern the country and depose the Executive at their will and pleasure. The great majority of the people are either Carlists or Esparterists, and take no part, except by force or intimidation, in the present movement. The insurgents work on their feelings in spreading reports the most infamous, but hitherto with little effect. Will it be credited that a body of men calling themselves *honest patriots* could publish the following declaration:—"That the Dictator had quitted Madrid to drown the liberties of the Spanish people in Spanish blood, but that his pride would be lowered, for that the last hour of his tyrannical power had tolled!" And yet they have done so, and gone still further, for General Serrano, constituting himself a real dictator, has declared Espartero deprived of the regency. Who are the persons who drown the liberties of the Spanish people in Spanish blood? The insurgents! for they took up arms to combat a constitutional act of Espartero! Who exercised tyrannical power? The insurgents! for, by intimidation and *foreign agency*, they, at the point of the bayonet, endeavour to impose on the nation a ministry, if not obnoxious, certainly unknown to it! Who is the real dictator? General Serrano! who, without consulting any regularly constituted assembly, deprives Espartero of the regency! And by whom is the insurrection got up? By the immoral coalition of the partisans of Christina, called Moderates, men driven from Spain because they were considered ultra-liberals, opposing the liberal projects of Espartero; and the ultra-liberals of the day, who declared that Espartero is not sufficiently liberal! Can such opposite elements, however for a moment all principles may be thrown aside, ultimately succeed? And should they succeed, can they give to Spain permanent tranquillity? Never! It is morally impossible; for, of this be assured, that within six months, at all events before the majority of the Queen, the same Moderates and Liberals would strive to get possession of the Government, and again deluge unhappy Spain in blood!

But a question of the highest importance presents itself and demands imperatively the immediate attention of the British Government, and I trust the subject, without loss of time, will be brought before Parliament. *I allude to the conduct of the French Government.* Let not Lord Aberdeen pretend that he cannot act unless some overt act be committed by France. I will furnish him with one. All the Spanish generals attached to the cause of Christina, and who were expelled from Spain by Espartero, or who fled from the country, having been condemned by a court-martial, are permitted to traverse France and pass the frontier with a French passport, and *en tout le visa of the Spanish consuls!* Let a foreigner of any description present himself at the office of the police, and he is told that, before the French can *visa* the passport, it must bear the signature of their consul or ambassador. Let a Christina general present himself, and although it is known that he intends joining the insurgents, the formality is dispensed with! Who are the chiefs of the insurrection in Andalusia? Narvaez, Concha, and Pezuela, the decided partisans of Christina, the deadly enemies to Espartero! These, and many others of the same description, quit Paris with passports, *en règle*, without the signature of the Spanish consuls! Now, listen to what says *Le Journal de Commerce* of this morning:—"It is well known that Christina lives in the Hotel Richebourg, Rue de Courcelles. The whole of that part of the town was in consequence filled with Spanish refugees, attached to her cause. At the present moment not a single person belonging to the army is to be found there: *all have left for Catalonia, Andalusia, and Valencia.* MONEY, ARMS, AND AMMUNITION ARE CONTINUALLY BEING FORWARDED. On the other hand, the Minister of War (Marshal Saut) has sent numerous officers of the staff to the military divisions of the Pyrenees." Surely all this borders closely on an intervention, at all events an indirect intervention. And yet England remains quiet and let it not be supposed that we are thanked for it. No! we are accused of not interfering on the coast of Spain, being desirous during the troubles of smuggling great quantities of goods into the country!

Some notice should be taken of the most extraordinary conduct of the French press, which with unblushing effrontery declared that the insurrection in Spain is directed against England—against Espartero, as being the friend of England. Our French friends are strange beings: they lately accused Guizot with being a friend to England; they called him Lord Guizot; they denounced him as acting under the instructions of Lord Aberdeen; and yet not a man took up arms against him; the departments remained quiet; M. Guizot remains minister. Ay, but says the French, it is different in Spain; we may permit Guizot to be an English minister in France, because it does not suit our purpose to expose ourselves to a civil war; but a civil war in Spain cannot hurt us, and, therefore, "Hatred to England!" said the *Courrier Francais* yesterday—Espartero shall not be a friend to England! This conduct may show a great deal of prudence, but adds not to the known valour of the most civilized nation in Europe.

The great majority of the Spanish people are greatly attached to England; and well they may. Who saved the independence of the country, and drove the French puppet Joseph from Spain? England, and having done so retired! Who aided most in driving Don Carlos from Spain? England. The conduct of France was shuffling and vacillating. Who religiously, to her own detriment, fulfilled every article of the quadruple alliance? England. France evaded every stipulation! Is it therefore to be wondered at that Spain is more attached to England than France? Can it for a moment be believed that the Spaniards have forgotten the famous offer made by Louis Philippe to the regency of Cadiz, or his conduct as to Catalonia? No; Spaniards reflect and forget not, and ultimately order, tranquillity, and good faith must triumph.

The last accounts state that Espartero, on the 28th, still remained at Albacete, which place he entered on the 25th. It is supposed that he is collecting a considerable force before he undertakes a decided movement.

The French accounts from Catalonia state that there is much desertion from the ranks of Zurbaro. This may be true or not, but this is positive that many of the insurgents desert across the Pyrenees into France, and that a great many of them have been enrolled in the foreign legion, and will be sent to Algiers. Zurbaro still possesses several fortified towns in Catalonia, amongst others Lerida, Seo, and Puycedra. Such is the impartiality of the French Government that the Priest Gill, a Carlist, a *particular friend of Maroto*, who has been residing for some time in Aire, in the department of Landes, at the head of a religious seminary, has suddenly received orders to remove himself into the interior; the French ministers are probably afraid that he may disturb the tranquillity of the Basque provinces.

The Marengo French man-of-war has sailed for the Spanish coast. Several ships of the line and large frigates are fitting out for the same destination. I forgot to mention that a person of some standing in French diplomacy, in conversation with me on Spanish affairs, observed, "C'est une guerre de Colon et non de principes."

The Duke d'Aumale reached Paris yesterday; he was most enthusiastically received along the road.

The chapel of St. Ferdinand, situated on the road of Revolt, at Sablonville, the spot where the late lamented Duke of Orleans died, will be inaugurated on the 11th; M. Cordier, the person into whose house he was taken, has been appointed the guardian of the chapel. On the 13th, the anniversary of the fatal event, the Royal Family proceed to Dreux, where a funeral service will be performed.

A gloom has been cast on most of our fashionable saloons by the sudden death, in a bath, of the eldest son and private secretary of M. Lacave Laplanche, the Minister of Finance, and that of the beautiful and accomplished daughter of M. Odilon Barrot, the leader of the Opposition. Miss Marie Barrot was eighteen years of age, and the idol of all those acquainted with her.

Trade of every description is very bad in France. The *Echo du Nord* observes "that some time back Lille and the north of France carried on a brisk trade with Spain, but that, at the present moment, not a single bale was sent across the Pyrenees. Owing to the late bad weather, the price of corn has greatly risen: in many parts of the country the harvest will be very bad. On the 25th of June the department of Lot and Garonne was visited with a most dreadful hailstorm; all the corn and hemp is totally destroyed, the tobacco nearly so, and all the plums have been knocked off the trees."

Madame Goetzel de Sepotera has obtained the gold medal for her paintings exhibited in the Louvre salon. The King has purchased her portrait of Prince Milosch for the Gallery of Portraits at Versailles.

The celebrated Doctor Samuel Hahnemann, the originator of the homoeopathic system, died on Sunday morning in Paris. The doctor was born at Meissen, in Germany, on the 10th of April, 1755.

The young and talented violinist Jacques Offenbach leaves Paris on Friday next for Douai, to assist at the musical festival. It is the intention of M. Offenbach to continue on his route to his native country, Germany, and give several concerts. This truly astonishing and melodious *artiste* will visit London next season. Meyerbeer is expected in Paris on the 24th: he brings with him his celebrated "Requiem," composed by him in Berlin. The Spanish pianist Miro, accompanied by Signora Jenni Lazard, after giving a series of concerts at Cadiz, leaves for London. The opera of "Saul," the music by Bouzai, has been most enthusiastically received at Ferrara.

Miss Fanny Olivier has met with great success at Rome in "Norma." It is supposed that there will be upwards of 3000 singers at the musical festival of Zurich, which takes place the latter end of the month.

The following list of Rossini's works I think will be found interesting. Rossini was born at Pesaro on the 29th of February, 1792. In the month of August, 1808, he composed, "Il Pirato d'Armonia," and the following year the opera "Demetrio e Polibio." In 1810 was represented, at Venice, his "Cambiale di Matrimonio;" 1811, at Bologna, his "L'Equivoce Stravagante;" 1812, at Rome, "Demetrio e Polibio;" 1812, at Venice, "L'Innamorato Felice;" 1812, at Ferrara, "Coro in Babilonia;" 1812, at Venice, "La Scala di Seta;" 1812, at Milan, "La Pietra del Paragone;" 1812, at Venice, "L'Occasione fa il Ladro;" 1813, at Venice, "Il Figlio per Azzardo;" 1813, at Venice, "Tancrède;" 1813, at Venice, "L'Italiana in Algeri;" 1814, at Milan, "Aureliano in Palmiro;" 1814, at Milan, "Il Turco in Italia;" 1815, at Naples, "Elisabetta;" 1815, at Venice, "Sigismondo;" 1816, at Rome, "Torvaldo e Dorli-ka;" 1816, at Rome, "Il Barbiere di Sevilgia;" 1816, at Naples, "La Gazetta;" 1816, at Naples, "Otello;" 1817, at Rome, "La Cenerentola;" 1817, at Milan, "La Gazza Ladra;" 1817, at Naples, "Armida;" 1818, at Rome, "Adelaide di Borgogna;" 1818, at Naples, "Mosè in Egitto;" 1818, at Naples, "Riccardo e Zoraida;" 1819, at Naples, "Ermione;" 1819, at Venice, "Eduardo e Cristeria;" 1819, at Naples, "La Donna del Lago;" 1820, at Milan, "Bianca e Fallero;" 1820, at Naples, "Maometto Secondo;" 1821, at Rome, "Mathilde di Sabastra;" 1822, at Naples, "Zelmira;" 1823, at Venice, "Semiramide;" 1825, at Paris, "Il Viaggio a Reims;" 1826, at Paris, "Le Siège de Corinthe;" 1827, at Paris, "Moïse;" 1828, at Paris, "Le Comte Ory;" 1829, at Paris, "Guillaume Tell." Thus Rossini wrote thirty-eight operas in twenty years, and was thirty-seven years of age when he brought out "Guillaume Tell."

The Prince and Princess Elie Dolgorouky reached Paris on Saturday last. Two Persian princes named Mirza-Khan have landed at Marseilles from on board the Rhamés.

The Tarbes races commence on the 16th and end on the 27th of August. The following is a statement of the receipts of two of the principal railways in Paris for the month of June:—Versailles (via Drechoe), 135,022 passengers; Saint Germans, 108,479 passengers. Amount received:—For Versailles, 111,848 francs; for Saint Germans, 145,557 francs. Corbeil line, 74,420 passengers; Orleans line, 50,329 passengers. Amount received for the two, 434,922 francs.

Arrangements have been made for transporting the fish from Dieppe by van to Rouen, and from thence by railway to Paris, so that the fish brought into Dieppe during the night will be in Paris the next morning at ten o'clock. The fish-contraband now pay for horses to Paris 310 francs; by this arrangement with the railway it will only cost them 114 francs.

The funeral service of Mlle. Lenormand, the celebrated fortune-teller, took place on the 28th, at the church of Saint Jacques-des-Haut Pas, Rue d'Enfer? The inside of the church was lined with white drapery. The body was afterwards taken to Père Lachaise followed by a great many of her scholars.

Louis Philippe was born on the 6th of October, 1773, and will be 70 years of age on the 6th of October next. He is the first of the Orleans branch who has attained so great an age. The average age of the seventy kings who have reigned in France, since the foundation of monarchy, is about thirty years.

The Government has ordered a medal to be struck in honour of M. Lesepes, of Barcelona notoriety. On one side is engraven, "To Ferdinand de Lesepes, Consul-General at Barcelona—the French nation grateful;" and on the other side, "The events of Barcelona in November 1842."

Within the last few days we have had most sultry weather in Paris, and, though long expected, summer has come at last.

It is said that immediately after the session of Parliament the King in person will plant the national flag on the fortifications of Paris.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

We have received our files of papers from India and China, brought by the Overland Mail, which reached Marseilles on Friday last. The former bring news of the 20th of May, and the latter of the 28th of March. The principal contents of these journals, which we subjoin, will be found highly interesting:—

SUMMARY.—The approach of the monsoon requiring the steamer to be despatched ten days earlier than usual, cuts a fourth of the time over which our monthly intelligence usually extends. The past twenty days, besides, have been barren in events of moment, and our present paper is, in consequence, comparatively unimportant. Her Majesty's 22nd have arrived in Bombay, the Grenadiers having been detained at Kurrachee. General Napier being without European troops at Hyderabad, her Majesty's 28th proceeded to join him on the 3rd; the wing of the 2nd Bombay European regiment having been ordered to take its place at Kurrachee, whitherward also the head-quarters of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders have been despatched. Ali Moorad, to whom Khyrpoor was made over, is said to have played the traitor to us. Shere Mahomed is collecting troops at a strong post about five miles from Hyderabad, where the hill-tribes westward of the Indus were flocking to his standard. His force is already said to exceed in numbers any Scindian army we have yet encountered. Sir C. Napier, it was understood, would proceed against them so soon as the state of the inundation and arrival of reinforcements would permit, so that we may have, by our next, to recount the particulars of another battle as fierce and bloody as those of Meane and Fullelee. The disturbances at Khytul have been completely suppressed, and the country quieted at once. Insurrection continues but a little abated in Bundelcund. Our Chinese advices extend to the 28th of March. Colonel Malcolm had arrived on the 16th with the treaty, in the ratification of which the death of Eleepoo was likely to occasion great delay; the Secretary of Legation is understood to be about to return to England, and to bring out with him when he comes back a successor to Sir Henry Pottinger, the plenipotentiary having earnestly solicited permission to retire. The general aspect of matters in China continued auspicious. Throughout India, with the exceptions already enumerated, tranquillity continues to reign. All is peaceful in the Sikh territory, though it seems likely this may not long endure. Shere Singh has had a stroke & palsy. We are nearly devoid of intelligence from Afghanistan.

SCINDE.—Our intelligence from Hyderabad, which in our last extended to the 19th of April, now comes down to the 10th of May. Sir C. Napier, from the former to the latter of these dates, continued to occupy the entrenched camp on the Indus, four miles from Hyderabad. The following is the disposition of the troops:—The 6th and 20th, and wing of the 15th, and Blood's Battery, are about to start from Sukkur to Sehwan; in the fort of Hyderabad are the 8th, 12th, and a detachment of the 6th, and Hut's Battery; in a village close to Hyderabad, the 21st; in the breastwork around the late Residency are Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery, Whittle's battery of 9-pounders, the Bengal 9th Cavalry, and Bombay 3rd Cavalry; across the river, in a grove near the village of Kotria, is the 25th Regiment. We stated in our last that her Majesty's 22nd and the 1st Grenadiers had both left Hyderabad, and that the latter was about to return to Bombay. The Royal Regiment has arrived at the Presidency, but the Grenadiers remain behind at Kurrachee. Her Majesty's 22nd suffered so severely from sickness on its arrival in Scinde last year, and sustained such heavy losses in the battles of the 17th Feb. and 24th March, that it was deemed expedient to permit them to return to India, and their departure had left but one European regiment, her Majesty's 28th, on the whole line of the Indus. This was ordered from Kurrachee, whence it marched on the 3rd of May, on its way overland to Hyderabad, the baggage and attendants being sent by the river. Sir Charles Napier's anticipation that no other shot would be fired in Scinde appeared anything but likely to be realised. Shere Mahomed had been able to make his way across the river, and into the mountains of Beloochistan to the westward, where he immediately began to rouse the tribes. These having flocked in great numbers to his standard, he returned to Scinde, and took up his head-quarters at the strong post of Sukkur on the Indus, betwixt Sukkur and Hyderabad, fifty miles from the latter. Ali Moorad, at all times known as a stirrer up of strife, and latterly a traitor, is understood to have played us false, and to have put the enemy in possession of the artillery we conferred upon him. The rumour is unauthenticated, but nothing can be more probable. The force assembled is stated by a Hyderabad correspondent at from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with 20 guns; this we should suppose to be exaggerated, though we see no improbability in a larger army assembling once more to try their strength, than any of the two we have yet encountered. The season, meanwhile, rapidly approaches when the movement of troops in the interior is impeded by the inundations of the river, and the heat—while for three months all communication by sea is cut off by the monsoon. On these grounds, it became of the utmost importance to despatch European reinforcements without delay. The 78th Highlanders, then at Poonah, were put in orders; but apprehensions being entertained that, by the time they should arrive, the surf would be too heavy to permit their landing, the left wing of the 2nd European Regiment, quartered at Colabah, was despatched on the 8th. The right wing of the same regiment, which had just before been ordered to return from Cutch, was directed to remain where it was. From the storm which now seemed gathering on the northward, this still appeared inadequate, and the Highlanders were once more put in orders. The head-quarter wing, 600 strong, left Bombay on the 15th and 17th, on board the steamers Semiramis and Auckland. Should they find it impossible to disembark at Kurrachee, they will return to the Presidency. Meanwhile every effort is being made to keep open the communication with Bhooj by the line of the desert. The 11th Native Infantry had proceeded to the latter post from Ammenabad, having occupied twenty days on the march; while Captain Davidson, with 200 men, had crossed the Runn to Deypia in Scinde; another detachment of 100 men had been dispatched to B-ziala. On the 28th of April Captain Follett, and 50 men of the 25th Native Infantry, were despatched from Hyderabad in a steamer, to sink, burn, and destroy the whole river craft, by which the Beloochees from the westward might cross. Serious apprehensions for the health of the troops during the ensuing sickly season began to be entertained. A report, believed for a time to be authentic, which reached Bombay from Scinde, to the effect that some of the ladies of the Zenana were residing in camp in the tents of the officers, and in consequence became the subject of severe animadversion, turned out to be wholly groundless. The

Bombay Times, in whose columns it first appeared, took the earliest opportunity of contradicting this information on ascertaining its futility. The ladies of the Zenana had been treated with all care, and the conduct of the army had been throughout most exemplary. The Jam, or Chief of the Jakies, from whose depredations around Kurrachee so much annoyance had been experienced, had made submission, and agreed to live at peace with us. It was this tribe that cut off our communications, and robbed the mails proceeding to the interior. Until the arrival of the Europeans from Bombay, the force at Kurrachee, subsequent to the departure of her Majesty's 28th, was reduced to two native regiments. It is understood that hereafter no Bombay troops will be sent higher up the Indus than Hyderabad, and that Sukkur, and the posts adjoining, will be occupied by a Bengal brigade. This arrangement seems judicious. Our latest news from Sukkur comes by Delhi. The force collecting at the former post would soon be formidable: already consisting of the Camel Battery, Blood's Battery, Cornish's Company of Artillery, the right wing of the 9th Regiment, and the whole of the 55th Bengal N.I.; the 6th and 20th, and a wing of the 15th Bombay N.I.; Besides these, the 19th N.I., Chamberlain's Horse, and Mowat's Company of Artillery are expected. The spurs, swords, and matchlocks of Chamberlain's Horse had been struck with lightning during a storm on the 9th; they were expected to arrive at head-quarters on the 15th May. Three Bengal civilians—Messrs. Cocks, Riddell, and Le Bas—had been ordered to proceed to Scinde on service. The Amers, all save one, proceed this afternoon, under charge of an escort of the Poonah horse, to the Decan, Sassoor, a fort of the Peshwa, betwixt Poonah and Sattara, having been assigned them as a place of residence. The Meer Daoud has been sent to Surat, under charge of Lieutenant Lavie, to be confined, we presume for life, in the castle. He is suspected to have had some cognizance of, or connection with, the parties implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Ennis, the principal of whom has already been executed. None of the ladies of the Zenana attended or followed the Amers—the statement that they did so turning out unfounded. The principal part of the prize property found at Hyderabad, consisting of jewelled swords, matchlocks, golden and enamelled saddles, with valuable jewellery and precious stones, is to be exposed for sale at Bombay, some time in November. It is probable that by our next another great battle will have been fought, although the tidings are unlikely to have reached us by the 19th of June. So completely shut up against us are all parts of the country, and so thoroughly and effectually does the intercourse continue to be cut off, that despatches can only be sent from one station to another by an armed steamer, or strong military escort. The collectors we have appointed will require a brigade to escort them in the execution of their duties. When once we have exterminated the Beloochees, however, this state of affairs will probably improve; The Hindoo serfs, who till the soil, ever anxious for a change of masters, have received us in the most friendly manner; we had no reason at any time to fear their enmity, nor much to regard their friendship. Fifty lacs of treasure, half a million sterling, is on its way to Hyderabad, to pay the troops. This amounts to about eighteen months' revenue of the whole of Scinde!

THE PUNJAB.—A storm seems brewing on the Sutlej, not unlikely to burst forth on the Punjab. Shere Singh, faithful to us in our adversity beyond precedent in our intercourse with native princes, is said to have suffered from a paralytic stroke, when lately on a pilgrimage to the fortress of Kote Kangra, north of Simla. It is believed that, should this prove fatal, such will be the disorders sure to spring up, that British interference is certain to be required. It is rumoured that the Maharajah has been implicated in the late Khytul risings. It is not at all unlikely, however, that though the Maharajah may have had nothing to do with our recent troubles, that his chiefs may have had their fingers in the affairs of Khytul.

AFGHANISTAN.—Fresh troubles seem arising in Afghanistan. Persian influence is said to be on the ascendancy at Candahar, a Persian chief, named Mahomed Beg, being reported to have got possession of the city. The Kuzilbashers are said to be supreme at Cabul. Both rumours are to be received with caution, information from beyond the passes being in the last degree uncertain. Dost Mahomed is still at Peshawur, waiting the conclusion of Mahomed Ukhbar's negotiations at Jellalabad. The Khyberries, with whom he is endeavouring to treat, refuse to take less than £30,000 for the use of the passes, a sum which the Amier and his son are little likely to raise at present.

BUNDELKUND.—The disorders in this quarter still continue, though upon a somewhat more limited scale than formerly. About the beginning of April Sir Richmond Shakspeare went out with two companies of sepoys, and a resalsh of irregular horse, to endeavour to prevent plundering, which it was known would be attempted, the Bondeas having assembled for that purpose. On the 3rd the insurgents burnt the village of Gowan, and on the 9th they attacked and plundered that of Dolanah. Three men were wounded, but none killed: the whole property of the villagers was destroyed or carried off. Major Leech has exchanged the peaceful and profitable duty of escorting the gates to the restored temple of Somnath for that of hunting robbers to their fastnesses. He started on the scent of some proscribed chiefs about the 10th of April, with seven troopers and twenty sepoys—a detachment hazily small for such a service. On the 11th a large body of insurgents attacked the troops stationed at Bughora, where the gallant affair of Brigadier Young occurred about six months since. The assailants were driven off, but not until after four sepoys had been killed, and three wounded. The latest news is much more favourable. Taj Singh, the chief rebel, who was lately at the head of 5000 or 6000 men, had been captured, and his followers dispersed with scarcely any resistance, and no loss whatever. Our latest letter is of the 29th ult., from Naogong, which station was described as flourishing, and rising rapidly into importance. The Jeitpore Rajah was still at large, and the rebels had once or twice attacked the outposts, which were considered to be too numerous.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lord Ellenborough continues for the present at Agra, as also do the gates. A portion of the latter has been sent to the *Asiatic Society* for examination, and is said to be pronounced not sandal wood but pine. The Governor-General, it is reported, means to visit Scinde during the cold season.

Some calumnies have appeared against the conduct of the 1st Grenadiers in a Bombay daily newspaper. They seem utterly groundless; the conduct of this fine regiment is admitted by all who were present, when they are said to have misconducted themselves, to have been most excellent.

It has been resolved to erect a monument to the late Sir W. Macnaghten, whose remains have arrived at, and been buried at Calcutta. Numerous earthquakes of small moment have prevailed over the month. The American-ship has not yet appeared.

CHINA.

China papers have been received to the 28th of March. Colonel Malcolm had arrived on the 16th from Bombay, with the treaty of Peking. Had Eleepoo survived, this would have been ratified on the part of the Chinese Government within a few days of its arrival; as it was, a couple of months' delay it was feared would ensue, during which time no progress could be made in forwarding commercial arrangements. Sir Henry Pottinger had been dissuaded from proceeding to the northward, in case of missing the Chinese Plenipotentiary on his way southward to Canton. The Chinese convicted of an attack on Captain Cecil, of the French frigate *Erigone*, were still undergoing punishment. The Mandarins seemed anxiously and seriously desirous of bringing those of them to punishment who had hitherto eluded search. The local authorities were about to take active measures for the suppression of piracy, but had respectfully declined our co-operation. Sir H. Pottinger considered it proper that they should be left to themselves, so long as there appeared any probability of their exertions being successful. The hostile feeling of the citizens of Canton appeared to be wearing away.

Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, we believe, leaves by the steamer Akbar on his way to England, a reference about some details requiring to be made. Sir H. Pottinger has pleaded so hard to be permitted to retire, that it is supposed his successor will come out with the Secretary of Legation on his return.

IRELAND.

The most extraordinary popular demonstration ever witnessed in the city of Dublin took place on Monday last, on the occasion of the meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin to petition for a repeal of the legislative union. From the early hour of eight o'clock the streets were thronged by multitudes anxious to witness the various trades proceeding to the place of rendezvous, the beautiful village of Phibsborough, in the northern suburbs. Each of the trades, headed by its temperance band, marched two and two, and in some instances, four abreast, with the utmost precision and regularity, the bands playing "Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," "God save the Queen," "See the Conquering Hero comes," and other popular airs. The men composing the trade processions were generally comfortably dressed, and exhibited a very cleanly and creditable appearance. One very numerous procession, that of the coal porters, did not go to the place of rendezvous, but proceeded at once to the place of meeting, the celebrated fair-green of Donnybrook, which they entered about eleven o'clock, headed by a band of thirty musicians. About half-past eleven o'clock the grand movement from Phibsborough commenced, and the trades, with their various bands playing, proceeded to Merrion-square. The procession passed on to the south side of the square, and drew up in as good order as the pressure of the multitude would allow, opposite the residence of Mr. O'Connell. Here the scene was really a most extraordinary manifestation of enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by some ladies and other members of his family, appeared on the balcony in front, whilst the bands struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes," and the multitude cheered with a degree of animation and heartiness which was never equalled at any popular exhibition. The *Evening Mail* estimates the numbers at "considerably over one hundred thousand persons;" but other calculations make it double that number. There was a great number of horsemen, farmers, and others from the neighbouring counties. The fair-green, containing about fifteen acres, was crowded, as well as the road adjacent, and part of the village. The multitude, notwithstanding its immense extent, was perfectly tranquil and orderly throughout the proceedings. It is needless to say that the usual amount of speechifying took place on the occasion. On Tuesday, the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place

at the Corn Exchange-rooms, when Mr. O'Connell announced the "rent" for the week to be £2795 14s.

DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.—The following magistrates have been superseded:—Mark E. Lynch, Esq., borough of Galway; Peter A. Daly, Esq., county of Galway; Alexander Sherlock, Esq., borough of Waterford; Richard Duckett, Esq., county of Waterford; Thomas A. Joyce, Esq., county of Galway, the latter at his own request.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN THE THEATRE ROYAL.—On Monday evening, while the tragedy of *J. acbeth* was in course of representation, for the benefit of Mr. Anderson, a young man, apparently about 20 years of age, rather respectably attired, flung a bottle, such as is used for containing pickles, from the gallery at Mr. Calcraft, and then recklessly exclaimed, "D—n you; oh! Calcraft, Calcraft, Calcraft; villain, villain, villain." He then threw himself into a menacing attitude, brandishing a huge pocket-knife, the blade of which resembled a dagger, and, still looking towards the stage, uttered in a violent and incoherent manner other expressions of a similar character. Policeman 39 B. Thomas McCabe, who sat in an opposite direction in the same gallery, seized the young man by the wrist of the right hand, to secure the knife, and in the course of a hard struggle the delinquent overturned and dropped on his feet in the middle gallery, whence, without a moment's hesitation, he sprang into the pit, and fell outside the orchestra. He was removed on a stretcher, procured at College-street Police-office, to Mercer's Hospital, where he breathed his last after an interval of a few hours. No cause has been assigned for the unfortunate man's conduct.

BALLOON ASCENT.—Mr. Gypson, the aeronaut, made an ascent in his balloon from Dublin on Thursday last, and from the direction of the prevailing wind was carried seaward, and was obliged to descend in the water near Brayhead. He was fortunately rescued from his perilous situation by Captain Delane, of the Coast Guard Station, who directed the efforts of some fishermen.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The *Commerce* states, that from amongst a number of pigeons brought from Antwerp, and released at Paris on Sunday last, seven obtained prizes. The first accomplished the distance from Paris to Antwerp in two hours and twenty minutes, the seventh in five hours and fifty minutes. A man, named Hawtry, who was troling, a short time since in the Thames, at Clewer, near Windsor, hooked a pike which weighed upwards of 30lbs., and is three feet seven inches and a half in length. On Saturday last Sir Robert Peel's half-yearly audit was held at Tamworth, when 10 per cent. was returned to the whole of the tenantry. This substantial mark of consideration on the part of their landlord gave uniform satisfaction. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. A. B. Bryer, one of the guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey (at his sole expense), gave an entertainment to the children belonging to the workhouse of that parish, both boys and girls, sixty in number, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Mr. Macready embarks in the autumn for New York, and it is expected that he will remain in the United States until the commencement of the ensuing summer. Until he takes his departure, we understand that he means to endeavour to recruit his health by a total abstinence from professional labour. Accounts from Guadaloupe, of the 16th May, state that the Governor had been busy in getting the hospital and public edifices rebuilt, but was obliged to suspend the works in consequence of a smart shock of an earthquake which was felt on the 11th. The daughter of M. Odilon Barrot has died suddenly, and left that gentleman's family in great affliction. The Poor-law Commissioners have delegated the powers of the commission for the management of the Irish department of the Poor-law to their Assistant-Commissioners, Edward Gulson and Alfred Power, Esqs. It was reported in Madrid that Mr. Henry Bulwer was to replace Mr. Aston. The Turkish Government is making extraordinary efforts to assemble an army of 200,000 men for the encampments at Constantinople and Adrianople. The Government has at present under consideration plans for quickening the intercourse between England and Ireland, by forming a railway from Chester to Holyhead, on the plan proposed by Mr. George Stephenson. According to the last census of the Russian empire, the total number of inhabitants who can write and read was 4,167,995, or the proportion to the whole population as one to twelve. Letters from Rome state that the Pope is anxious to revive the ancient ceremony (so graphically described by Madame de Staël in her "Corinna") of solemnly crowning the greatest poet at the Capitol, and that he has offered this distinguished honour to Chateaubriand. The venerable and amiable vicomte, with that modesty which is a leading feature in his character, has declined the intended honour, declaring that he did not believe he had done sufficient to deserve it. We are authorised to state, that the Mr. Grant who is said to have acted as second in the late fatal duel is not the Hon. Lewis Grant, of the Royal Horse Guards. We understand a select committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of Newgate. The investigation has been proceeding for some days, and we have no doubt the result will be beneficial. The British and North American royal mail steamer the *Caledonia*, Captain Lott, sailed on Tuesday from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston. She carried between 70 and 80 passengers. Various new and appropriate arrangements have been made by command of her Majesty in connection with the performance of divine worship at the royal private chapels at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The Duke of Cambridge will be present at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Derby, on Monday next. The erection of seats on Hammersmith-bridge, which were let out for the purpose of seeing the regatta, is likely, it is said, to lead to litigation. In future the mails to Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, will be conveyed by the Eastern Counties Railway. At the General Post-office, and the Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Lombard-street branch offices, provision has been made for the purpose of stamping notices of objection, claims, &c., in accordance with the recent amended Registration Act. During the past ten days a great many meetings for "thanksgiving" have been held in the various dissenting chapels of the metropolis, consequent upon the abandonment of Sir James Graham's factory education scheme. These meetings have been chiefly of a devotional character, and largely attended. Abbé Wilson, who built the Roman Catholic church at Nottingham, has been consecrated bishop at Rome, and is going to Van Diemen's Land on a mission from the Pope. An impostor was detected at St. Alban's a few days since who turned out to be a young female in male attire. She represented herself to be a son of Sir Robert Peel, and attracted great notice in consequence. The celebrated Field-Marshal Count Wittgenstein died at St. Petersburg on the 16th ult., at the advanced age of 87. He was, as will be remembered, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies during nearly the whole of the last war, and enjoyed the confidence of the late Emperor Alexander, perhaps, in a higher degree than any other of that monarch's ministers or warriors. The Emperor, upon being informed of it, gave immediate orders that the whole Russian army should wear mourning for three days.

MR. MINASI, THE PEN-AND-INK DRAWING MASTER.—The last performance of this artist—a portrait of her Majesty's two eldest children, is, indeed, a very choice production, and the likenesses have been described as perfect by Sir William Ross and Mr. Edwin Landseer, as well as by other eminent artists of the present day. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Minasi excels in originality, and does not confine his talents to copying. Some of his portraits are perfect gems. In almost all the varied walks of life the affliction of poverty has fallen upon the eminent. It is greatly to be regretted that in his declining years Mr. Minasi should also find himself in pecuniary embarrassments, and it is hoped that the hand of patronage will be extended to so highly-talented and worthy a man that he may not be suffered to drag out the remainder of his life in want.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—One of the largest fires which has occurred in the north of England for many years, broke forth from the timber-yard of Messrs. Robert Todd and Co., Pandon Dean, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, which not only destroyed these premises, but those of Messrs. Atkinson and Turner (spirit factory), Mr. Pringle's dwelling (the managing clerk to Messrs. Todd), and seventeen other dwelling-houses, tenanted principally by poor families, covering altogether an area of one acre of ground. The reflection of this awful fire was seen for miles round, and at one time not less than 14,000 persons were assembled on the spot to see its progress. The fire-engines of the town were scarcely of any use in subduing the flames, but the firemen, borough police, and the soldiers connected with the 37th Regiment, exerted themselves nobly in cutting off the premises adjoining to those on fire. The ruins were burning fiercely when our information left on Sunday evening, and the property destroyed will amount to several thousands. Several persons were supposed to be lost when the ruins fell in, and, worst of all, it is supposed that this dreadful calamity is the work of an incendiary.



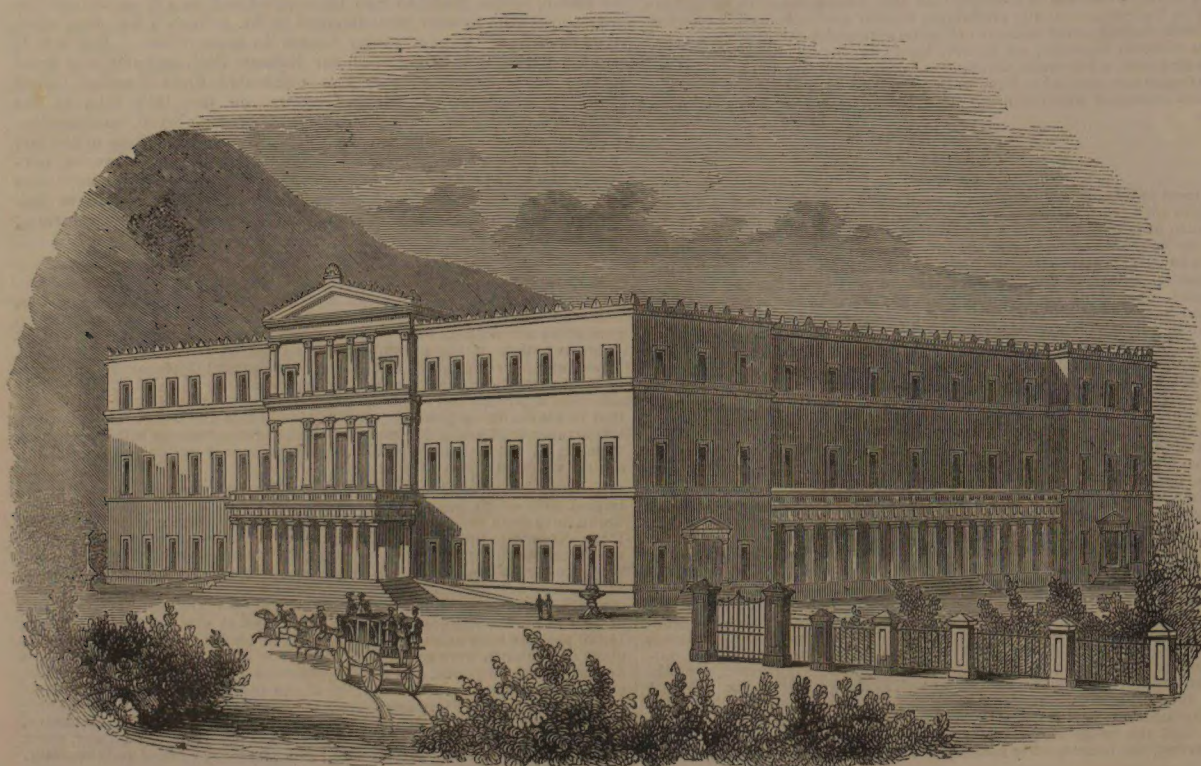
PORTRAIT OF OTHO, KING OF GREECE.

This ill-conditioned Sovereign has just sent a candid *exposé* of his financial affairs to Prince Metternich, requesting him to use his *bona officia* with the three allied powers to give him time to liquidate the interest of his different loans. This intelligence has been received at Trieste, by a steamer just arrived from Athens. Possibly, the Sovereigns may relax in their determination; if not, poor Otho's case will be as hopeless as that of another insolvent king, whose regal style and monetary difficulties are inscribed upon the same stone in one of our metropolitan churchyards. At all events, the present is a fit opportunity for introducing to the reader the "head and front" of the bankrupt ruler of the Greek land of promise.

Otho, the present King of Greece, is the second son of the King of Bavaria, and was born on the 1st of June, 1815. He was elected King of the new kingdom of Greece on the 7th of May, 1832, by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia; these three powers having entered into an alliance for the settlement of the affairs arising out of the Greek Revolution, by a convention signed in London on the 6th of July, 1827. The King of Bavaria ratified the treaty of the 7th of May, 1832, on the 27th of same month; King Otho formally accepting the crown on the 5th of October fol-

lowing. He reached Greece, accompanied by a regency and Bavarian troops, on the 6th of February, 1833, and his majority having been fixed for the 1st of June, 1835, he assumed the reins of Government on that day.

The public character of King Otho has been portrayed in many of the political publications of Europe, as affording little to admire or respect. Indeed, a series of unexpected circumstances having enabled him to rule the people committed to his care, as an absolute monarch, the result has been, at the end of ten years, that Greece, under the most favourable circumstances of internal and external tranquillity, is now in a most precarious position of public bankruptcy and general demoralization. The ruling feature of King Otho's character is the desire that nothing, however trifling, should be done without his consent, while he is without the necessary firmness to enable him to decide on any step, however insignificant, until necessity compels him to do so. Impatient of all advice and control, no person, with any feeling of self-respect, will consent to serve as his nominal adviser; and the only responsible ministry, that under Mavrocordato, which it has been attempted to form in Greece, since King Otho's accession, lasted but a few weeks.



THE NEW ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.

Of King Otho's personal appearance we are enabled to offer a correct representation in the engraving we this day lay before our readers, and which we have obtained direct from Athens. The costume in which he is represented is that of the Greek military chiefs, and was adopted by his Majesty in 1836, since which time he has continued to wear this dress. King Otho was married on the 22nd of November, 1836, to Amelia, daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, by whom at present he has no children.

Annexed is a view of the new royal palace at Athens, which has been built by King Otho, of marble brought from Mount Pentelicos; the foundation-stone having been laid by his Majesty in March 1834. The building is of immense dimensions, being larger than Buckingham Palace. It is not yet occupied, owing to the internal decorations not being finished; and, with the present exchequer before us, we fear there is but a poor prospect of their completion. In its present state, however, the new royal palace is decidedly the modern wonder of Athens.

HARROW SCHOOL.

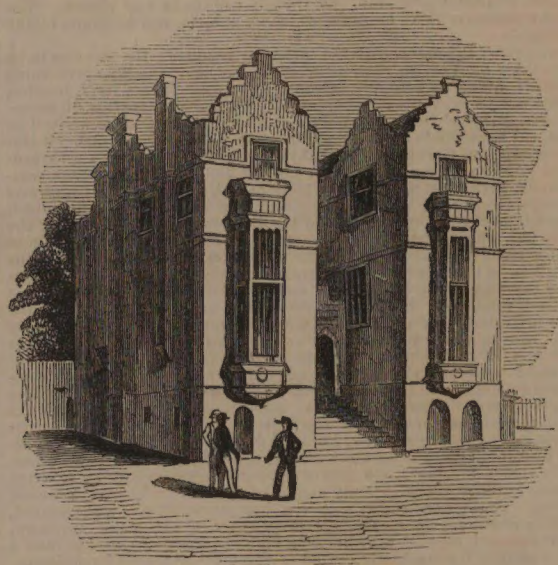
Wednesday was the second public speech day at this excellent foundation, when the orators elicited the warm applause of a discriminating audience. Public speeches were substituted in the mastership of Dr. Heath (1771), for the custom of shooting with the bow for a silver arrow. The change was made in consequence of the necessary practice infringing upon the time that should have been devoted to study, and the attraction of sharpers and other loose characters from the metropolis to witness the trials. The butts for archery were situated on a beautiful and remarkable spot on the left of the London road as you enter the town; the last silver arrow was contended for in 1771, that which was prepared for the following year is now preserved at the school.

The school-house, a venerable brick building, stands on the same eminence as the church, and is contiguous to the churchyard; it has little architectural pretension, but, as the nursery of intellect—where such men as Parr, Bennett, Jones, Sheridan, Byron, Percival, and Peel were educated, it must be regarded with veneration. Many illustrious names are rudely carved on the panels of the school premises; and here we may mention that a short time since, in removing some panel-work in the church, was found the autograph of Lord Byron, in pencil; it is now kept with reverential care, as one of the

Byron

BYRON'S AUTOGRAPH.

curiosities of the place. But the part of the school buildings most worthy of notice, at the present day, is the new school, including



HARROW NEW SCHOOL AND SPEECH ROOM.

the speech room; the former addition made under the auspices of Dr. Butler, and the latter built solely by the subscriptions of old Harrovians, at a cost exceeding £10,000: both are in the old English style, a lofty bay window being the principal ornamental feature.

The old school-house was not built until some years after John Lyon, the founder, in 1571 obtained the royal charter; nor were the statutes promulgated by Lyon until within two years of his death, in 1590. Exclusive of these statutes, Mr. Lyon prepared a body of rules for the better management of the school, in which it is ordered that prayers are to be distinctly read by one of the scholars whenever they assemble for instruction, and again on their departure; and this rule has always been strictly observed. The books to be read are pointed out, as are also the amusements, limited to "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, shooting, and no other." In 1809 a committee of the parishioners of Harrow applied to the Court of Chancery for the correction of what they considered abuses in the management of the school; but, in 1810, the Master of the Rolls, Sir W. Grant, pronounced judgment in favour of the school as at present constituted. The revenues of the Lyon estates have increased considerably of late years, a large portion of land in Marylebone having been let on building leases; but the school derives only a small benefit from this increased value, as, by the will of the founder, the rents of those lands were to be appropriated to the repair of roads, and charitable purposes. The amount of the funds, a short time since, was estimated under £1000. The governors are noblemen and gentlemen, either residents or possessors of property in Harrow or its neighbourhood. The number of scholars on the foundation at any one time averages 14 or 16; the number of oppidians is fluctuating from 150 to 300; average, 200. The management of the school and system of education are closely assimilated with the regulations at Eton College, while many of the standard books from the Eton press are used; and these are the best elementary books for classical instruction, notwithstanding the educational quackery of the day. Attached to the foundation are six exhibitions, each of the value of £50, for the term of eight years; and there is likewise a scholarship founded by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. Besides the eminent Harrovians already mentioned, are Baxter, the philologist; Bruce, the traveller; Orme, the historian of Indostan; Dennis, the poet and critic; Bland, translator from the Greek anthologies; Colonel Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo; the late Marquises of Wellesley and Hastings; the Earls of Elgin, Ripon, Harrowby, Clare, Spencer, and Aberdeen; Viscounts Palmerston and Bolingbroke (late); Lord Cottenham, the Bishops of Lichfield (Ryder) and Rochester (Murray); the judges, Sir John Richardson and Sir E. H. East; Hon. W. Spencer, the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, and Dr. Benjamin H. Malkin; and Sotheby, the poet. Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel were contemporaries at Harrow; and Mr. Moore relates an anecdote of Byron offering to share some punishment from a tyrant who claimed a right to fag "little Peel." Byron, too, describes himself to have shone in the Harrow speeches.

Strolling into the churchyard, on a rail at the east end, may be traced these lines, said to have been written by Byron, when at school:—

There is a time when the green trees shall fall,
And Isaac Greentree rise above them all.

Lord Byron, by the way, must have been fond of cutting and writing in strange places. He has even carved it upon one of the columns in the dungeon of Chillon, immortalised in his verse. The favourite resting-place of the young poet was an altar-tomb on the opposite side of the church to that shown in

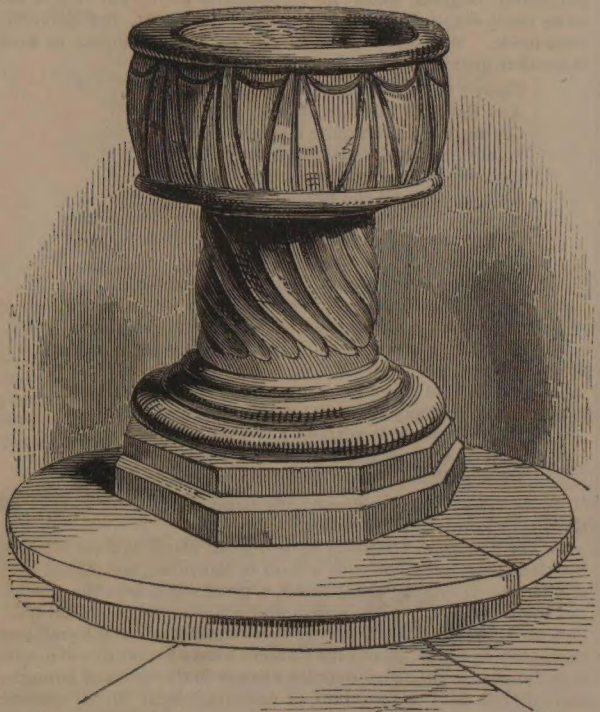


HARROW CHURCH.

the engraving: here he would lie for hours, enjoying the glorious western view, with "Windsor's heights," and drinking inspiration from its sublimity and wondrous beauty. The church is the crowning glory of "lofty Harrow;" and its prominent celebrity once called up the ready wit of Charles II., who, when some divines were disputing about the visible church, drew their attention to that of Harrow-on-the-Hill, which has since been proverbial as "the visible church." It consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transepts; and at the west end is a square embattled tower, from which rises the spire, covered with lead. The architecture is between pure and florid pointed, late in the 14th century; but a portion remains of the original Anglo-Norman church, built by Archbishop Lanfranc, the dominant favourite of William I. and II., and consecrated by Anselm: these fragments are the circular columns dividing the aisles from the nave, and the lower part of the tower, in which is a fine circular-headed doorway.

Within the church are several ancient as well as interesting tablets and brasses; in the chancel, a figure of Sir John Flambard, one of Edward the Third's knights, of the best age of chivalry, as his helmet, mail gorget, and guardian dog attest. The brass figures of two rectors of Harrow of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (one with his wife and five children), and of John Lyon, the founder of the school, must not be missed; nor Parr's classical inscription on the tomb of Dr. Sumner, an exquisite piece of Latinity. In the churchyard, too, masters of the school and old Harrovians lie sleeping.

The restorative taste of the times has lately led to this very curious font being reinstated in the church. For many years it lay neglected, and, if we remember rightly, overgrown with briars and brambles, but it has just been judiciously restored; it is a fine Anglo-Norman work, belonging to the earliest age of the church, and its restoration reflects high credit upon the tasteful liberality of all concerned in this labour of love.



THE FONT, HARROW CHURCH.

Annexed is the programme of Wednesday's speeches:—

Calthorpe ..	.. Galgacus ad Milites ..	.. Tacitus.
Currer ..	.. Medea ..	.. Euripides.
Spottiswoode ..	.. On Economical Reform ..	.. Burke.
Gathorne ..	.. Uriel ..	.. Milton.
Chitty ..	.. Cardinal Wolsey to Cromwell ..	.. Shakspeare.
	.. Hon. P. Smythe.—Greek Iambics.	
Lewis ..	.. Ulysses to Achilles ..	.. Shakspeare.
Blayds ..	.. Chorus, Trojanarum Mulierum ..	.. Euripides.
Leach ..	.. Henry IV. to Prince Harry ..	.. Shakspeare.
	.. Hon. P. Smythe.—Greek Prose Translation.	
Whittaker ..	.. Caractacus ..	.. Mason.
Nicholson ..	.. Hanno ..	.. Livius.
Marshall, senr. ..	.. Richard II. ..	.. Shakspeare.
	.. Grant, sen.—Latin Essay for Peel Medal.	
Mr. Smythe ..	.. Description of Rome and Athens ..	.. Milton.
Sheriffe ..	.. To the Electors of Bristol ..	.. Burke.
Bushby ..	.. On Employment of Indians in American War ..	.. Lord Chatham.
Grant, sen. ..	.. The Character of the Happy Warrior ..	.. The Poet Laureate.
Soames ..	.. On the Remonstrances of the French Republic ..	.. Pitt.

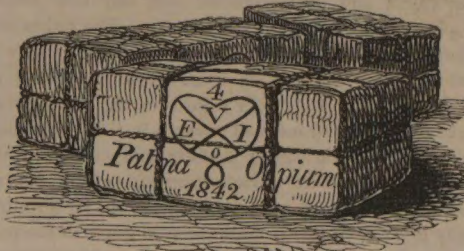
The speeches were excellently delivered, especially those recited by Whittaker, Nicholson, and Marshall. The "Character of the happy Warrior" was well recited by Grant, sen.

Among the company present we noticed Viscount Strangford, Lord H. Leigh, Lord Palmerston, the Bishops of Norwich and St. David's, Mr. B. Pollen, Mr. E. Dewing, with many old Harrovians.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Turkish opium is made into flat cakes, and was at one time the only kind of the drug in use. The Indian opium is of two descriptions—the Bengal and the Malwa. The former is cultivated and manufactured by the East India Company, and is much esteemed for its taste by the Chinese. About two pounds of pure opium is

rolled up by the hands into a ball, and covered with from ten to fifteen layers of the poppy-leaf, till it is the size of a thirty-two pound shot. These balls are then packed in a chest two feet eight inches in length, nineteen inches in breadth, and fifteen inches deep. There are two tiers or layers of balls placed between divisions of wood, and every interstice is filled up with the dried leaves of the poppy. The chest is then caulked up air-tight, and water-tight, and covered with a green hide, which is sewed on all over it. Coarse canvass is next bound round it, and the whole secured by rope lashings; the Company's distinguishing mark is then conspicuously affixed—the letters signifying the United East India Company. It is now sold by the government authorities to the merchants at public auctions.



OPIUM PACKAGES.

The Malwa opium is grown in the native states, and is packed in chests containing 140 lb., done up in lumps or cakes about the size of a small roll.

At what period it was first introduced into China cannot now be correctly ascertained, but it is upon record that up to the year 1780 the Portuguese (who had gained a permanent footing at Macao) were the chief if not the only suppliers of this article to the Celestial Empire. About that time (1780), however, the English commenced the sale of the drug, by establishing a depot to the southward of Macao, and only 200 or 300 chests were annually imported, paying a duty of about 20s. per chest, besides a packing charge amounting to about 16s. 9d. per chest; but there can be no doubt that even thus early opium smuggling—though not to any very great extent—was carried on by the officers of the company's ships, as well as the ships of private merchants: it was reserved for later times to man and arm a small fleet especially adapted to the purpose.

Whether there is anything peculiar in the physical or intellectual organization of the Chinese, so as to render them more than any other nation attached to the smoking of opium, is not relevant here, but certainly as the intoxicating influences of the drug became more generally known, so in proportion did the demand for it increase, till, in the course of a few years, instead of 200 or 300 chests, the annual importation amounted to several thousand chests.

The baneful effects produced upon the human constitution by an immoderate indulgence in smoking this drug aroused the attention of some of the better-disposed amongst the Chinese authorities, and about the year 1796 the importation of opium was not only entirely prohibited, but a severe punishment was ordered to be inflicted upon all who were detected in smoking it. But the traffic had now as a pecuniary matter become of considerable national importance, for, as the Chinese made us pay for all our teas in hard cash, so also, in return, the opium-dealers received back that money in payment for opium.

The decree was certainly issued, and war-junks were fitted out to put a stop to smuggling; but the high prices caused by prohibition, and the determination of the people themselves to indulge in this pernicious luxury, enabled the smugglers to give large bribes to the mandarins and officers of customs; so that the trade, instead of decreasing, became every succeeding year more and more extensive and lucrative, as the following statement will testify:—In 1798 the quantity imported was about 4200 chests, which fluctuated for the next ten years, but during the whole interval the prices had actually trebled. In 1808 the number of chests imported was 4203. In 1818 the prices had more than quadrupled, and the quantity was rather less, but in 1828 the quantity had nearly doubled, for in that year the number of chests was 7700, and so rapidly did it continue to increase that in 1832 no less than 10,638 chests were imported. In 1833 the number was 12,223; in 1834 it was 12,977; in 1835 it had increased to 14,745; and so went on progressing till the time of the open rupture, when the importation for that year, it is said, would have amounted to 40,000 chests, valued at upwards of four millions in money. The above calculations (excepting the last) are for Calcutta alone, but there was also a considerable quantity exported to China from Bombay and Damaun. The number of Chinese addicted to the habit has been variously estimated, but may, on a moderate computation, be taken at three millions, though in all probability that amount is greatly exceeded in reality.

The poppy was principally reared in the fertile districts of Bengal, Behar, and Benares, at first by private individuals; but, as the trade grew into greater importance, the East India Company took it into their own hands, by farming the whole of the produce. It was afterwards discovered that it would grow luxuriantly in Malwa and Central India, and the company, to preserve a monopoly, negotiated with the native chiefs of those districts to prevent the manufacture of opium; but the practice was not checked, and ultimately they conceded the point, and granted passes at rather high rates for the transit of the Malwa opium to Bombay, where it was shipped for China.

Under the company's management, and within their dominion, every ryot (cultivator of the soil) was compelled to set apart a portion of his best land for the produce of opium, which he was bound

to deliver in a proper state. The collectors and inspectors were but poorly paid, and hence arose great aggression, extortion, and fraud; in fact, the whole system was one of iniquity from the commencement to the end, and is still carried on in the same reckless manner.

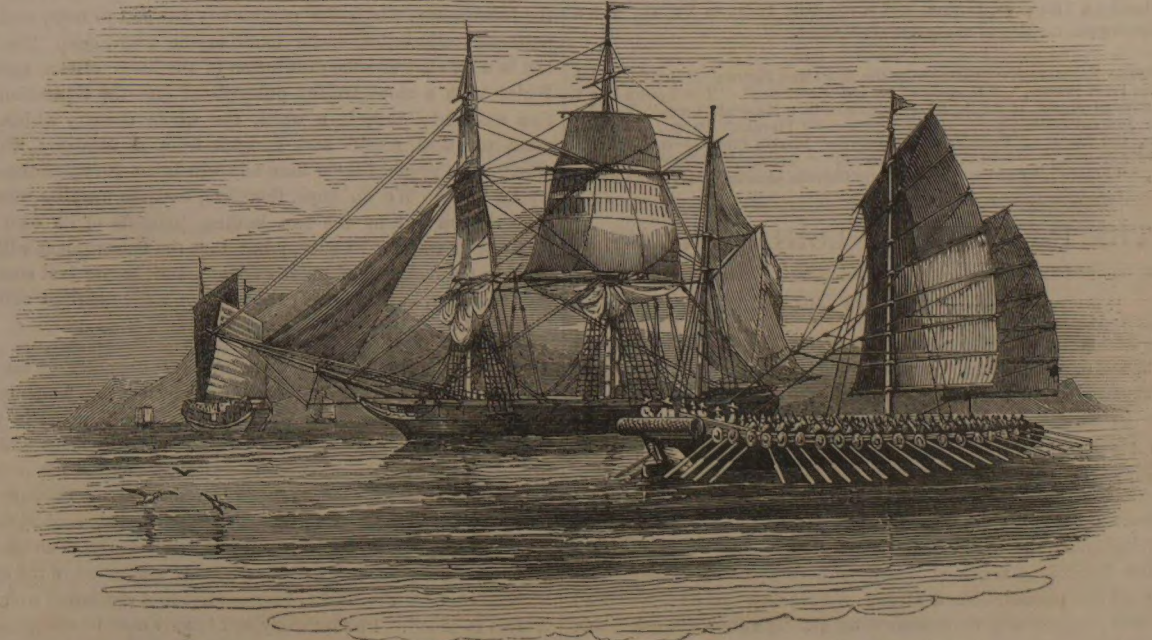
We now come to the mode employed in forcing the opium into China. As the trade attained an extent which made it particularly valuable, a number of remarkably fine vessels were built expressly for the purpose, having, with great beauty and symmetry, the more essential quality of excellent sailers, which gained for them the name of opium-clippers. They were well manned, and, in some instances, not badly armed. The largest are barque-rigged, resembling the illustration which we give below; some are brigs, and a few are schooners. Since the peace naval officers of known merit in the service have at times commanded one or another of them, and a rivalry has always existed to render them perfect pictures to the practised eye of seamen. At the outset there were only two or three; at present the number is fourteen or fifteen; and of these the Water Witch, a lovely barque, of about 360 tons, manned with a crew of seventy men, and well armed, is considered the crack craft. Next to her is the Red Rover, another barque, with sixty men. There are also, the Mohr, the Rob Roy, the Cowagee Family, the Poppy, the Sylph, the Syren, the Tyne, the Malmison, the John Brightmore (new), and others, whose names we do not at this moment recollect. These take in their cargoes at Bombay and Calcutta, and work up along shore, from Singapore to Lintin, an island in the mouth of Canton river (at no very great distance from Macao), where the merchants have placed receiving ships, for the purpose of selling the drug. The traffic is carried on through the agency of persons on shore, at Canton, who sell the opium; and payment being first made, a boat or boats (called by the natives "fast-crabs and scrambling dragons") go down to the receiving ships at Lintin with an order for the quantity purchased. They are swift vessels propelled by a great number of oars, and a sail, made of split rattan or bamboo, when the wind is fair. The mandarin boats are constantly on the watch—or rather pretend to be so; but the smugglers, who are a daring set of fellows, being well armed, set them at defiance; and though engagements (generally sham ones, to save appearances) now and then take place, yet very little harm is done, for the naval officers, as well as every one else connected with the customs, make more money by conniving at the trade than they can possibly get by trying to suppress it: in fact, the mandarins' boats smuggle as much as those who get their living by it. The illustration represents an opium-clipper getting under way, with her headsails braced aback for casting; a smuggling boat, upon her oars, near to her; and a war-vessel in the distance.



AN OPIUM SMOKER.

We have seen that the prohibition, with severe punishments annexed to it, had no effect whatever to check the trade. Opium continued to be sold openly in all parts of China, and the shops were as plentiful in every town of the empire as gin-palaces in England. A bamboo screen suspended at the door was a sure sign to the opium-smoker that he could gratify his fatal propensity within. All classes of persons, of every grade, might be seen entering these places to indulge in the deadly gratification—nothing deterred them; and at length the evil grew to be so enormous that the Chinese authorities, who were averse to it, either from principle, or through not sharing in the spoil, resolved to act with decision, and consequently seized 20,882 chests, and had they rested at that, their conduct would have been perfectly justifiable, but they proceeded to acts of aggression by confiscating the property, and inflicting punishment on the innocent as well as the guilty. Want of space will preclude our entering upon the war which followed, but has now terminated. Opium smuggling is still carried on, and most probably would be continued, even should the legislature of England pass enactments against it; and such is the infatuation of the Chinese, that they will endeavour to procure the drug at all hazards; and as it is paid for in cash or silver exceeding the amount we give for our teas, it naturally follows that there must be a great drain of dollars and silver from the empire.

The mode of using the drug, which is to dip the end of a fine wire into the prepared drug, reduced to the consistency of molasses, and it is



OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Beside that 'pike-house gate
Was Beccy and her "gals;"
She waved aloft a blood-red "wipe,"
And flashed it to her pals.
She cried aloud—"We'll have
No toll-bars like this here."
So he raised his apron to his eye,
And wiped away a tear.
He turned to leave the spot:
Ah! do not harshly speak,
He used to keep that 'pike-house once
For eighteen bob a week.
Go watch upon the hill,
You'll see him pale with fear,
And when Rebecca's smashed the crib
He'll wipe away a tear.

John Parry has been singing the above ditty in all parts of Wales with a combination of enthusiasm and applause. At Carnarvon it was encored by the echoes of the empty soup tureens in the work-house, as well as from the wash-hand-basins in the barracks.

It is considered to evince much resignation on the part of the unhappy individual whose woes it celebrates. When he dies it will be said of him, as Hood, in varied fashion, said of the sexton—

Poor 'pike-man, brought up at the bar,
He did his duty well,
And, as he toll'd the people, so
The people toll'd the bell.

But, after all, this Rebecca must be put down. She is a lady of tremendous strength and great masculine resolve, but we can't have her at any price. At all events there is no occasion for her to go on at the same gate.

From the tollhouse pass we to a hut of another description—Hutt, M.P., who has been asking questions about the levy of certain duties by the King of Hanover—deeming it one of his own uncertain duties so to do. He got no more satisfaction, however, than the glazier who was shot for his panes—or through them, which is worse. Meanwhile, the King of Hanover dined, on Thursday, at Inner Temple Hall, and was not much hurt by the accident.

In the House of Uncommons Mr. Blewitt also blew it a little strong about the Duke of Wellington. Who was he, what was his position in the Ministry? To which Sir Robert Peel replied that he was the Duke of Wellington, and that he believed his position was rather good: we should think so too.

The most disinterested affair of the week was Mr. Hume's moving for some returns of the Greek loan, or something of that sort.

And the members of Parliament turned up their eyes,
For the matter created a little surprise,
That dear Joey Hume should have had so much cheek
As ever to meddle with anything Greek;
And as for returning, it quite made 'em groan,
For they thought he would rather have left it a loan!

Lablache, who has been picking up notes in *Don Pasquale*, is a better actor than Joey Hume, and so is Lumley; their business is very taking, but they make no returns.

In that same world of acting, by the way, what is doing? Why Macready has packed up his testimonial and is going to America. It has been sarcastically said that he is carrying his plate with him and leaving his silver behind; but, on the other hand, if he has lost silver, perhaps he is going to make gold. There, that last sentence is as accommodating as if he had been plucked ready made out of the *Observer's* "Theatrical Intelligence," which, to judge by its want of spirit, ought to be written by the Temperance Society. Still, to Mr. Macready we say "*Bon voyage*."

Her Majesty has plunged into the drawing-room season, as our journal will declare; in fact, we may be said to have cut right into it ourselves.

In a dress of the court,
Which is not much our forte,
We went, and were honoured with capital sport.
With buckles and lace,
In that beautiful place
We daren't show our backs, but we *did* show our face.
While her Majesty's smile
Had a grace all the while
That made us rejoice she was Queen of the Isle;
And took a bow out of us such as no noddy
Could ever bestow with a bend of his body,
But one which a gentleman, smart and serene,
Might very politely award to a Queen.

Prince Albert was slightly dumfounded, and Lord Delawar, as Lord Chamberlain, desired us to present his compliments to our readers, and convey to them her Majesty's pleasure that they should all be presented at the next flare-up. Of course, as it is, they have been all re-presented by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE REVENUE.—We lay before our readers the Quarterly Official Revenue Returns, made up to Wednesday last, and in order to make the complicated calculations more easily intelligible, offer the following analysis of their principal features. The total revenue of the year, ending Wednesday, exceeds that of the year ending July 5, 1842, in the ratio of..... £47,780,342 To..... £45,337,400

Excess in course of the last twelve months..... £2,442,942
The Quarter ending Wednesday exceeds the corresponding quarter of 1842, by..... £13,539,280
To..... £11,837,748

Favourable excess..... £1,701,532
(There is an excess of more than £3,000,000—£13,539,280 to £10,469,477—in the revenue for the quarter over that of the three months ended on the 5th of April last; but it ought to be stated that the spring quarter is usually the least productive one of the whole year.) The excess on the yearly revenue arises from the large sum received on account of the Income-tax, as we much regret to perceive that in Customs, Excise, and other great branches of ordinary revenue (the condition of which has been generally looked on as a test of the condition of the people) the twelve months' accounts, as compared with those made up to July, 1842, exhibit a falling off. But it is consolatory to notice that, notwithstanding this position of the yearly balance, the comparison of the corresponding quarters of the two years presents, with respect to these particular articles, a discrepancy favourable to 1843. On the year there is an increase, consisting of the whole Income-tax, £3,317,997; from Post-office, £59,000; Miscellaneous, £1,080,214; Repayments of advances, £142,257. And a decrease in Customs, £514,929; Excise, £13,868; Stamps, £203,717; Taxes, £249,033; Crown Lands, £60,000; Import and other moneys, £302,254. On this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase from Customs, £135,015; Excise, £140,013; Income-tax, £261,709; Crown Lands, £2,500; Miscellaneous, £249,767; Repayments of advances, £235,655. And a decrease in—Stamps, £239,369; Taxes, £274,408; Post-office, £9,000; Import and other moneys, £200,350.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Her Majesty held a Drawing-room on Thursday, at St. James's Palace; and, it being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of our beloved Sovereign, a more than usual interest prevailed at the west end of the town. As early as twelve o'clock St. James's Park was crowded, and every minute the crowd increased. Before one o'clock the Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, the nobility, great officers of state and household, arrived in rapid succession. The line of carriages of those who had not the privilege of the *entrée* extended the whole length of St. James's-street, and a considerable distance in Piccadilly. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the court, left Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock in several carriages. The royal *cortège* was escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards. The Queen and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered. The morning was ushered in with ringing the bells of the metropolitan churches, and the other usual demonstrations of loyalty were manifested. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired. The Speaker of the House of Commons went in full state, accompanied by the principal officers of the house. The different theatres, club-houses, and homes of the tradesmen of her Majesty, were brilliantly illuminated at night.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite and the household attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the chapel royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Winchester preached the sermon, taking his text from St. John, chap. xix., verses 26 and 27. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.—Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess Vilain XIV., visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four, the equerries in waiting attending on her back.—The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty.—The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz left Kew at half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning for the Continent.

On Tuesday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and remained to lunch with the august party at Buckingham Palace.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Countess Vilain XIV., Viscount Sydney, M. de Moerkkerke, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, honoured the Italian Opera House with their presence on Tuesday evening.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, Sir H. Hardinge, and other Ministers. The Council sat two hours.

On Wednesday the Queen gave audience at Buckingham Palace to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex (Messrs. Hooper and Jeremiah Pilcher), accompanied by the City Remembrancer, who took her Majesty's pleasure relative to the reception of an Address of Congratulation from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, on the auspicious birth of a Princess (Alice). The Queen was graciously pleased to appoint Saturday, the 8th inst., at one o'clock, for the reception of the Address from the Corporation. There was a Royal dinner party, an evening party, and a concert at the Palace during the evening.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday being appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, at an early hour in the morning the west end of the town was in a state of more than ordinary excitement, owing to the active preparations which were being carried on to do honour to the auspicious event so cherished in the hearts of all her Majesty's loving subjects. All the clubs and public buildings, as well as the various establishments of the royal tradesmen, were decorated with tasteful devices preparatory to an illumination in the evening. An inspection of the household troops was announced to take place in St. James's Park, and at ten o'clock the 1st Regiment of Royal Horse Guards, the Scotch Fusilier Foot Guards, and the Coldstream Guards were drawn up on the parade ground of the Horse Guards, accompanied by their respective bands, the band of the Life Guards being dressed in their state uniforms. An immense crowd was congregated in the Park on foot, in carriages, and on horseback round the circle formed by the sentries, whilst those who were fortunate enough to obtain passes were permitted to occupy an excellent position near the Horse Guards. The balcony of this as well as the Admiralty and the surrounding buildings were crowded with spectators. Shortly after ten o'clock a numerous cavalcade was seen approaching in the direction of Buckingham Palace, which proved to be the popular Consort of our gracious Sovereign, and the royal and illustrious personages at present on a visit with her Majesty, and the renowned Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Foremost rode his Royal Highness Prince Albert, dressed in a field marshal's uniform, and close to his Royal Highness were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, the King of Hanover, and a numerous and brilliant staff, including several foreign officers. The illustrious party was much cheered by the bystanders. The bands immediately struck up the national anthem, and the troops gave a military salute. A variety of evolutions were then performed with beautiful precision, and by eleven o'clock the animating spectacle was concluded, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the other distinguished personages returned in the same order in which they had arrived. The vast concourse of spectators soon after separated.

The King of Hanover met with an accident on Friday afternoon at Kew, by stumbling over a stone step. In the fall his Majesty bruised his arm and side very much. His Majesty went to town in the evening. The Queen and Prince Albert and the Queen Dowager sent to learn the state of the King.

THE KING OF HANOVER'S VISIT TO THE TEMPLE.—On Wednesday evening his Majesty the King of Hanover honoured Sir Charles Wetherell, senior bencher of the Inner Temple, with his company at a sumptuous entertainment at the hall of Inner Temple. The Duke of Wellington, who was invited to meet his Majesty, was prevented from dining with the circle by public business. Sir Charles Wetherell presided, his royal guest sitting on his right hand; and at the table were the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Buckingham, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Eglinton, Earl de la Warr, Earl of Digby, Viscount Strangford, Bishop of Rochester, Lord Brougham, Lord Deunam, Lord Kenyon, Lord Lowther, Attorney-General Sir Frederick Pollock, Solicitor General Sir William Rollett, Knight Hon. C. E. Law, the Recorder, Right Hon. Sir George Rose, Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Mr. Theisger, Mr. Pemberton Leitch, Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Colonel Percival, Sir Frederick Watson, Dr. Jeff, Captain Wyke, and his Excellency Count Klemensberg, the Hanoverian Minister; Baron Falke, Baron Malorte, and Baron de Reitzenstein, *attachés* to the King of Hanover. The banquet was served up in a style of princely splendour, and the small hall was shown off to the best advantage by the display, on two sideboards, of some antique ornamental plate. In the centre of the hall was an enormous bouquet of the choicest flowers, in a vase. It was half-past ten before the party broke up; the King taking a cordial farewell of Sir Charles on his departure for St. James's.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We regret to say the Queen Dowager continues in very indifferent health. Her Majesty obtains little sleep, and her cough is troublesome. Sir David Davies has been in attendance at Marlborough-house, where the inquiries of the Queen and Royal Family and many of the nobility are exceedingly numerous.

WITLEY COURT.—We understand this romantic seat is in a state of preparation for the reception of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who is expected to arrive at the end of the month from Marlborough-house. Her Majesty, through Earl Howe, has employed Worcester tradespeople in the decorations of the mansion. Some of her Majesty's effects arrived at the Spetchley station on Saturday via Gloucester Railway.

THE ROYAL BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—On Monday, at nine o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, accompanied by the Baron Knesbeck, arrived at Worthington's Ship Hotel, Dover, where they slept for the night, and at two o'clock on Tuesday embarked on board her Majesty's Post-office packet *Arcturion*, L. Smithett, commander, for Calais, on their way to their dominions. Their Royal Highnesses were attended on their embarkation by Major Eyre, and a guard of honour of the 19th Regiment from the Castle, who lined the streets from the hotel to the naval yard, where they stepped on board. The Duke and Duchess walked arm-in-arm from the hotel, and during their progress bowed most condescendingly to the spectators. A royal salute was fired from the Grand Redoubt as the vessel left her moorings; and the people who thronged the quays and tiers continued to cheer the Duke and Duchess until they got beyond the harbour's mouth. The day was exceedingly fine, and the Channel was as smooth as a mill-pond, so that the passage must have been uncommonly pleasant.

EARL GREY.—We are happy to be able to state that the noble earl is so much better that he is able to leave his bed-room for a short time at intervals during the day.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. Geo. Adam Brown, Vice Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died at his rooms in college on Tuesday last. He was chaplain to the late Duke of Sussex, and his death is attributed to a cold which he caught attending the Royal Duke's funeral. He was acting P.G.M. of the order of Freemasons of Cambridge.

Last week two new churches in Lancashire, viz., All Saints, Elton, and St. George's, Unsworth, were consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

We have this week devoted a large share of our pictorial department to the illustration of one of those brilliant reunions of the Court which ever excite an interest among the people, and form the personal links of the chain that binds the Sovereign to her nobility in that stately intercourse of ceremony which is so aristocratic in its nature, and so dazzling in its display, and which the nomenclature of palaces has chosen to characterise as, *par excellence*, the Drawing Room.

Each Court Drawing Room in England is truly a little epoch in the season, to which it gives life and light; and far more splendid are these high audiences of an English Sovereign than are those of any other of the world's potentates—more especially when a Queen graces the throne, as reigning monarch, and when that Queen is herself young and lovely—blending the charm of beauty with a regal dignity—do the blood and rank, and modern chivalry of aristocratic England gather eagerly around the throne, and sun their peerless pride in the smiles of royalty, that cannot but confess the grandeur of its retinue, and wonder at the magnificence of its train.

A drawing-room at St. James's is a sort of watchword of fashion. For weeks before its appointed hour it stirs the whole spirit of the world of *ton*. Fond anxious aspirations of fair girls longing to take their first bound into the delirious circle of pleasure, as it were, from the footstool of the throne—to have their first introduction to their Sovereign—to wear their first *trousseau* at the Court—to be in a word, the beautiful *debutantes* of a palace, flutter the young hearts of our fairest aristocracy with tremulous excitements, not so deep, but almost as distasteful as those of darling Cupid himself. Fond

mothers, too, dwelling on their pride of their daughters—the best pride of nature—seek perhaps too anxiously to lead them into a circle whose graces so well accord with the splendour of their beauty, where their charms are companioned but not outvied, and where their loveliness becomes the Sovereign's admiration, and the

Cynosure of every gaze.

The accomplished Peeress, too, who has passed the ordeal of introduction, and now goes to patronise and to present—who is farther into life's summer, and wears the rose of beauty in its fullest blowing and its deepest blush—who commands—impresses—fixes with her lofty bearing, her fine haughty self-possession, and seems to realize the noblest creation of aristocratic pride,—this high creature of the Court makes the drawing-room a darling rendezvous, and is a constellation there. Nay, the old Dowager will not give up the long-loved privilege of Court attendance, and many a stately plume is waved over faded graces, that will still be found with what is bright and lustrous, though they themselves may never shine again. Nor are the men less moved into activity by the pulsations of drawing-room life. See how lofty nobles fly to their ribbons, their orders, and their stars—what a blaze of "uniform" splendour is prepared by yon naval and military heroes—your old soldiers or young ambitious aspirants after fame and glory—and how now, as the milliners have been thrown into a panic by the ladies of the *haut-monde*, do the gentlemen drive their tailors mad. What a flash of sashes, epaulettes, and sword-knots—of cap, feather, and gold lace! Is not trade too thus stirred and spirited on? Do not your manufacturers of all orders of finery rejoice in their hearts when the word "drawing-room" is sounded to their listening delight? and they feast on confirmation from the columns of the *Morning Post*, in the shape of a notice from the Board of Green Cloth, giving instructions how carriages are to be set down!

We repeat, all the life of London is stirred, excited, and made gay by that "Seventh Heaven"—a drawing-room at Court.

And is it not a picturesque and glittering piece of pageantry? The avenues to the palace of St. James's become gala-spots for the people; they put on their own holiday finery, and rush in crowds to see the stately carriages rolling on with their noble freightage to the home of royalty. Here are their warriors, their statesmen, their prelates, their judges, and their peers, all wearing their distinctions of class and rank. Here burst upon their astonished gaze the superb attirings of a hundred "ladies fair"—the flashing of bright eyes—the waving of plumes—the blaze of diamonds and the glittering of costly robes. Magnificent trappings make gay the equipages, but much greater the magnificence of those who sit within. Of course the crowning scene of pomp and ceremony is within the palace itself, and thither let our illustrations take our readers, until such of them as are aspirant after the presence of royalty can "mingle in the throng themselves," and rejoice in a court suit and a presentation of their own.

For the purposes of court pageantry, St. James's Palace is reputed to contain the most convenient, if not the most elegant, suite of rooms in Europe. These state apartments look towards St. James's Park; and this side of the palace, though certainly not imposing, cannot be pronounced mean; it is of one story, and has a regular appearance not to be found in other parts of the building; the windows are large and lofty, and the entire range has enough stateliness to remind the stroller in the park of the brilliant and courtly scenes that have been enacted within these walls.

The ceremonial of a drawing-room is essentially the same as that of a levee, minutely yet graphically sketched by one who witnessed all that he has described, in the 49th number of our journal. There is an *entrée* drawing-room as well as an *entrée* levee. The carriage of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert enters by the garden-gate in St. James's Park, and the carriages of the royal family from the park by the Colour Court. The carriages of the ambassadors and all who have the *entrée* (as the phrase is) pass down Constitution Hill, and "set down" in the Ambassadors' Court, on the west side of the palace. This regulation is observed in order to diminish the crowd of the carriages of the general company in St. James's-street, as well as to approach the palace by a more select route. The engravings in the first of the annexed pages will convey an accurate idea of this portion of the court pageant; representing the carriage of her Majesty, with the royal escort; the carriages of the ambassadors (those of Prince Esterhazy and the Turkish Ambassador being most prominent), the Duke of Wellington, and the nobility, *en route*; the scene in the Ambassadors' Court; and the military band, in their state dresses, with the arrival of the general company by the iron gate, at the corridor of the great quadrangle, or Colour Court. The several corridors of the palace, at which the respective ranks of company enter, are crowded by respectable persons, who are admitted by tickets to gaze at the royal family, the nobility, and others, as they alight from their carriages and are passing up to the state apartments.

Having ascended the grand staircase, the company pass through the Guard Room, the walls of which are decorated with daggers, swords, and muskets, in various devices; and next, the courtly stream moves through the Tapestry Chamber, by Queen Anne's Room (the first of the four great state apartments towards the Park), to the Presence Chamber. Throughout this line are posted a party of the yeomen of the guard, and their usher, to keep the passage clear. The usher is posted at the head of the room, close by the door leading into the Presence Chamber; and to him, when persons of a certain distinction enter from the stairs, the lowermost yeoman, next to the entrance of the chamber, calls aloud, "Yeoman usher!" to apprise him of such approach. To this the usher makes answer, by audibly crying "Stand by!" to warn all indifferent persons to leave the pass clear. These are called the honours of the Guard Chamber, which are conferred on peers and peeresses of the three kingdoms, on privy councillors, knights of the several orders, on ambassadors, and *chargés d'affaires*, on the great officers of state, and on the captain and lieutenant of the band.

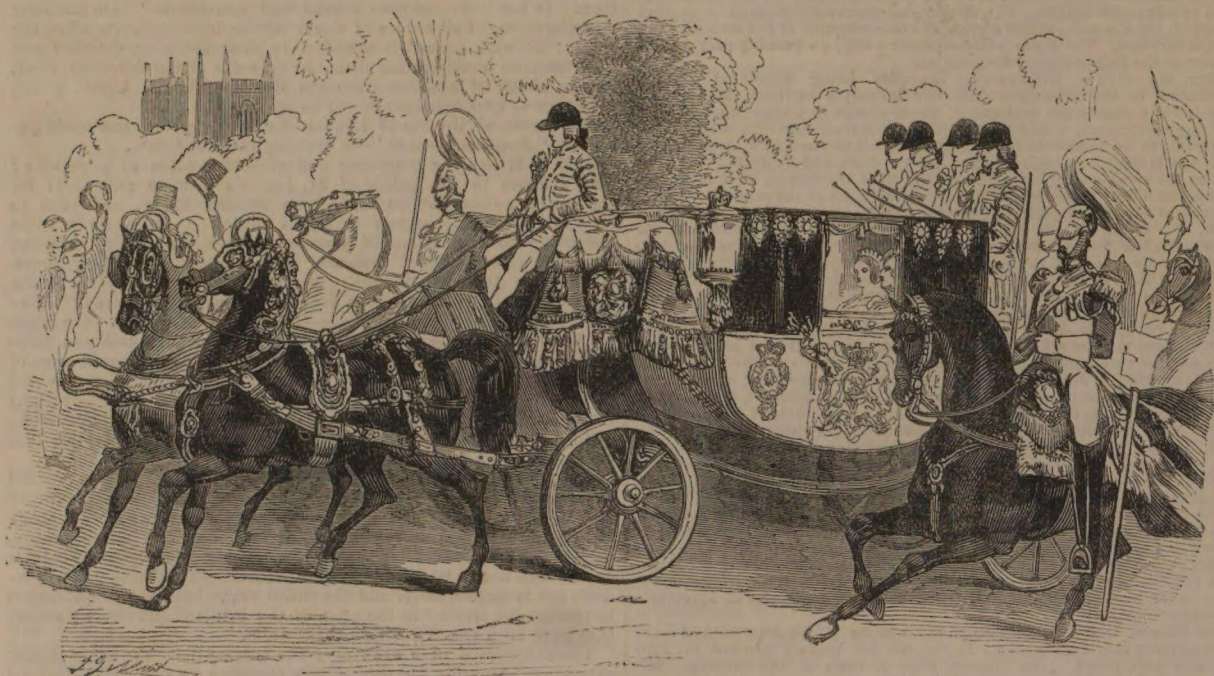
In the Tapestry Room sits a gentleman whose duty it is to write down the names, as they are declared aloud by the usher, of all persons passing to the drawing-room.

The suite of state apartments may be briefly noticed. The first and second have the walls covered with crimson damask, and draperies of the same material; the gilt cornices and mouldings being very broad and massive, and the sofas, ottomans, and stools covered with crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace. The pier-glasses, reaching from the ceiling to the floor, the lustres, and candelabra are very superb. The paintings in each room are a regal portrait and two battle-pieces. Adjoining the Presence Chamber is her Majesty's closet, in which she gives audience, receives the members of her own family, foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and officers of state.

The Presence Chamber, in which the drawing-room is held, in gorgeous decoration far exceeds the preceding rooms, although the style is somewhat similar. The throne is covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, thickly trimmed with gold lace, and is surmounted by a canopy of the same materials, on the inside of which is a star embroidered in gold; and the state chair and footstool are of exquisite workmanship. Over the fire-place is a full-length portrait of George IV. in his coronation robes, by Lawrence; and on each side are paintings of the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo. The piers of the room are entirely filled with plate-glass; the window-curtains are of the crimson satin, trimmed with gold-coloured fringe and lace; and the cornices, &c., are richly gilt; the floor superbly carpeted, and the appointments throughout of the most costly description. In this truly regal apartment the presentation takes place, in the form shown in our engraving; the Gentlemen-at-Arms keeping the pass in the room, and standing to their arms when any of the royal family pass. It is altogether one of the most brilliant scenes that can be witnessed, as brilliant, indeed, as the great wealth of England, lavished in the richest profusion on the persons of the fairest of their women, and of their high and honourable men, can make; and this in nowise diminished, but increased by that borrowed splendour which the presence of the representatives of the greatest and richest nations of Europe adds to the general effect. It is a dazzling pageant. The East contributes its gems; Africa its snow-white, lily, and nodding plumes; the shops of Europe furnish the wardrobe, and her arts mingle the colours, determine the forms, and fix the relative position of all the parts of this moving diorama.



AMBASSADORS' CARRIAGES.



HER MAJESTY.



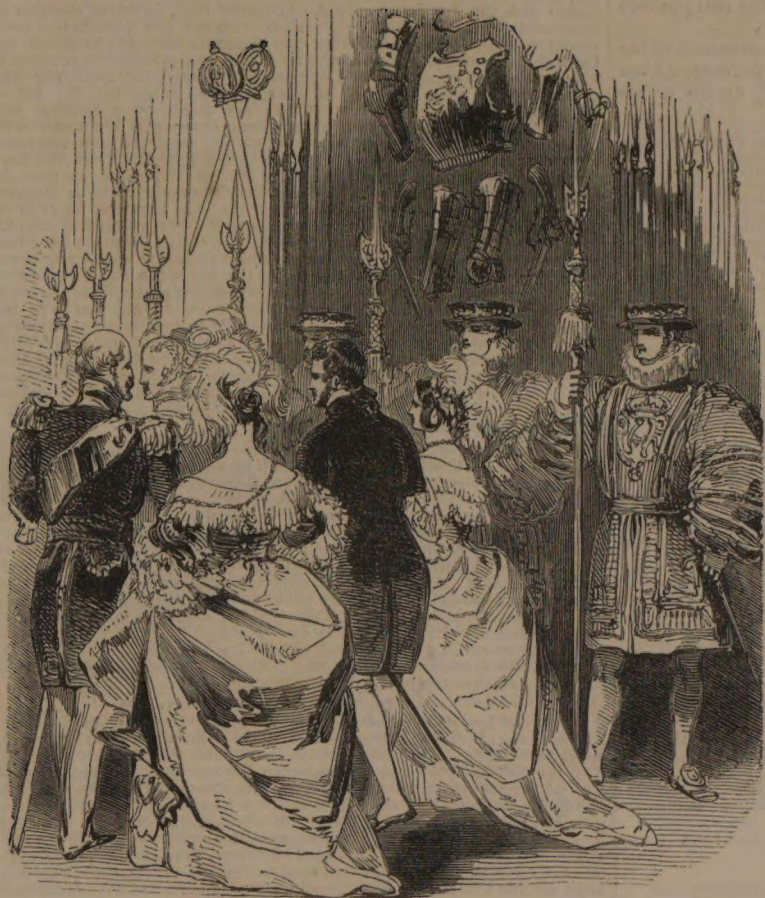
AMBASSADORS' CARRIAGES.



AMBASSADORS' COURT.



COLOUR COURT.



GUARD ROOM.



GRAND STAIRCASE.



TAPESTRY CHAMBER.



THE PRESENTATION.



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. JOHN MURRAY.

We redeem our promise of giving a portrait of poor John Murray, introducing it with some remarks founded upon our own knowledge of the man, and adding something like a biographical accompaniment.

The fame of John Murray has been spread upon the wings of the genius he fostered, more than that of any other man of his calling; it is far and well known, associated with pleasant recollections, and in itself a sort of synonym with liberality and enterprise. About the pages of Byron—we mean those cheerful prose pages which are so full of sport, vivacity, and spirited commentary upon men and things—John Murray flits like a bird of grace: here taking a high flight of speculation; there perching to pick up a copyright, with his beak—anon scattering gold from his feathers—gold to make the eyes of authors glisten; and now singing in familiar concert with all the great literary spirits of the day. Byron, indeed, completely petted him, and talked of and to him in a tone of affection which was creditable to poet and publisher alike; Scott did the same; and the general testimony of all the intellectual giants of the day awarded Murray the credit of being as good a creature as ever lived. He must have passed a very happy existence, for while he enjoyed the richest treats of social intercourse, and felt honourably honoured by the friendship of the men he gathered round him, he also found that prosperity made her appearance in the same happy company—he had the success to make, and the delight of dispensing fortunes while he was following out the enjoyments of life. And he did blend the double advantage, for if his shelves were laden with the mental treasures of his time, his table was not the less a little throne of hospitality, and those whom he welcomed at the one he was ever ready to pay for the other. No man has given or received so much for books, or exchanged so large an amount of mutual kindness with authors; and everybody that knew him had a word of praise for Absolute John. Admitted to the circles of the nobility and high gentry—and himself liberally entertaining them—he became emphatically the publisher of the Aristocracy, and had acquired an easy and gentlemanly manner which was unconstrained without assurance, quiet without sycophancy, and pleasantly humorous without the boisterous intrusion of a vulgar badinage. He was an admirable anecdotist; and, therefore, an amusing companion. In his profession, although he published for men of such lofty fame—for Scott, Giffard, Campbell, Crabbe, Southey, and all the train of the Court of Genius—yet for many years his chief reliance in literary affairs was upon the judgment of his friend Lockhart—his editor of the "Quarterly Review." He deserved some praise from his party, and no small gratitude for the establishment of that highly influential publication. But John Murray was a hearty Tory, and stuck lustily to his colours to the last. He did not, however, make much of his daily paper, but rather sacrificed money without doing any political or literary good. He was often obliged to change his editors: one of the best known, though not perhaps most attentive, of whom was the late Dr. Maginn, to whom, as to others, he was always a most liberal patron. Murray was a great convivialist—he fed with enjoyment, imbibed jollily, and loved society from his heart. He was personally, too, often the subject as well as the retailer of anecdote; and one, *par exemple*, which falling within our memory we can give upon our own experience. We, on the occasion alluded to, formed one of a small literary party; Murray was present, with Jerdan, the editor of the *Literary Gazette*; Kennedy the poet, Laman Blanchard, poor George Penson (the best English *Leporello* of his day), and more men of mark in books, the arts, or theatres; and, *parmi les autres*, Robert Montgomery, the author of the "Omnipresence of the Deity," whose religious extravagancies were then all the rage, although a good deal attacked by the critics of the day, and sneered down in literary circles. To this gentleman John Murray was presented, and, soon getting into a quiet confab, they sipped their wine most cosily together until Mr. Jerdan, either in a spirit of wagery or because he believed that no great publisher and notorious poet could talk so earnestly together without meaning business, got up and "rejoiced to inform the company that Mr. Murray had just concluded the purchase of the copyright of Mr. Robert Montgomery's next poem." The company appearing to receive this with becoming gravity, a *tableau* speedily formed itself which soon convulsed the room. There was Jerdan looking gravely sensible of the advantage of such an arrangement; there was Robert Montgomery's astonishment blending with "a wish—that he might-get-it sort of expression;" there were a few eager, credulous gazers, and among them John Murray, literally stupefied with horror. He published for Robert Montgomery!—the lion of a dissenting party who had long been taken for another man—the carped-at victim of every shrewd critic of the moment—the But no, the passionate sense of such a degradation of such a publisher, as absolute discriminating John Murray, was far, far too much for utterance. So with disconcerted torture he yielded himself back in despairful agony to his seat, and we should think would never have spoken

again but for the roars of laughter which his face-repudiation of the libel instinctive evoked from those who knew the real position of affairs. It was a capital joke indeed.

But we must be content to pause over our memorials of the kind old man who is gone, not, however, without borrowing from our contemporary, the *Athenæum*, some interesting details of his career:—

His father was a bookseller of good circumstances and repute in Fleet-street, where John, the only son of a second marriage, was born on the 22nd of November, 1778.

Mr. Murray's father died in 1793, when John was in his fifteenth year, an age too young to conduct the business unaided. He soon, however, started on his own account, and began a career of publication unparalleled in the history of letters. *"Piratical," "Curiosities of Literature,"* and Strutt's *"Queen's Hall,"* were among his first publications. In 1807 he added *"The Art of Cookery,"* by Mrs. Rundell, to his list; in 1809 the *"Quarterly Review;"* and in 1811 *"Childe Harold."* His name was now known beyond the sound of St. Dunstan's clock; all feared and read the *"Quarterly Review,"* all read and admired Lord Byron. The *"Quarterly"* was a work suggested by himself to counterbalance the effects of the *"Edinburgh Review,"* (his letter to Canning on the subject is still in existence); and *"Childe Harold"* was a poem of his own seeking, for he had been one of the first to foresee the budding genius of Lord Byron. He was a proud man, we have heard him say, when Dallas put the MS. of *"Childe Harold"* into his hands. He had been a poet's publisher before, for he had a share in *"Marmion."*

In 1805 he married a Miss Elliot, the daughter of Mr. Elliot, the bookseller in Edinburgh; and in 1812 he bought the stock-in-trade, the good-will, and house of Miller, removing at the same time from No. 32, Fleet-street, to the well-known No. 50, in Albemarle-street. His enterprising spirit was at all times remarkable, and from this period his career was one of triumph. The list of authors for whom he published embraces the whole catalogue of eminent men, and a bare list of his publications would make a volume of itself. Mr. Murray's career as a publisher is one continued history of princely payments. An anecdote of his liberality of spirit we shall allow him to relate in his own words:—

"Albemarle-street, June 8, 1829.
"My dear Sir,—Mr. Lockhart has this moment communicated your letter respecting my fourth share of the copyright of *'Marmion.'* I have already been applied to by Messrs. Constable and by Messrs. Longman, to know what sum I would sell this share for; but, so highly do I estimate the honour of being, even in so small a degree, the publisher of the author of the poem, that no pecuniary consideration whatever can induce me to part with it."

"But there is a consideration of another kind, which until now I was not aware of, which would make it painful for me if I were to retain it a moment longer. I mean the knowledge of its being required by the author, into whose hands it was spontaneously resigned in the same instant that I read his request."

"This share has been profitable to me fifty-fold beyond what either publisher or author could have anticipated; and, therefore, my returning it on such an occasion will, I trust, do me the favour to consider in no other light than as a mere act of grateful acknowledgment for benefits already received by, my dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
"To Sir Walter Scott."
"JOHN MURRAY."

Mr. Murray let few good things, in literature, escape him, and his two last works, the *Journals of Lieut. Eyre* and *Lady Sale*, were each, in the language of the trade, a lucky hit. He might have had, it is true, *"The Bridgewater Treatises,"* and he made a mistake with *"The Rejected Addresses."* "I could have had *'The Rejected Addresses'* for ten pounds," he said to the writer of this notice, "but I let them go by as the kite of the moment. See the result. I was determined to pay for my neglect, and I bought the remainder of the copyright for 150 guineas." His daily paper was another mistake, for which he paid in a more serious and lasting way. But then he had the *"Navy List,"* and other publications, thus referred to by Lord Byron:—

"Along thy sprucest bookshelves shine
The works thou deemest most divine,
The *'Art of Cookery,'* and mine."
My Murray.

"Tons, Travels, Essays, too, I wist,
And Sermons to thy mill bring list,
And then thou hast the *'Navy List,'*
My Murray."

He said once to the present writer: "Lord Byron used to come to my shop, in Fleet-street, fresh from Angelo's and Jackson's. His great amusement was making thrusts with his stick, in fencer's fashion, at the spruce books as he called them, which I had arranged upon my shelves. He disordered a row for me in a short time, always hitting the volume he had singled out for the exercise of his skill." He added, with a laugh, "I was sometimes, as you will guess, glad to get rid of him."

Let us illustrate his sagacity in business by an anecdote which will be new to many of our readers. Considerable published a little *"History of England"* in one small volume, which, as it were, fell still-born from the press. Murray perceived its merits, bought Constable's share, and baptised his little purchase by the name of *"Mrs. Markham's History of England,"* a name it still enjoys. The work flourished in his hands, and is, to this day, realizing a large annual profit.

Mr. Murray has left a widow, three daughters, and a son, the editor of the *Continental Handbooks*, a series of publications widely and deservedly popular. For seventy-eight years two John Murrys have been connected, in an eminent degree, with all that is useful and elegant in literature; we have now a third John Murray, to whom we wish all the success he so well merits.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S COURT.—Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace to-day at one o'clock, when a number of addresses of congratulation on the birth of the Princess Alice were presented. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and members of the Corporation of London, arrived in state before one o'clock, for the purpose of presenting the address agreed to by the Court of Common Council.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office to-day at two o'clock. The Council was attended by all the ministers.

REMOVED RESIGNATION OF SIR R. PEEL.—A rumour has been prevalent at the west end of the town during the last few days, that a serious split has occurred in the Cabinet, and that the Premier has threatened to resign. The reason assigned is that the right hon. baronet is averse to a coercive course of policy in Ireland.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BALL.—On Thursday the Duke of Wellington gave a full dress ball at Apsley House, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. The officers of the household regiments, and the Grenadier and Coldstream guards were honoured with invitations—those of the Grenadier Guards all wearing mourning for the late gallant Colonel Ellison. One thousand two hundred personages of rank and distinction participated in the festivities of the night.

Sir Robert Peel gave a full dress dinner in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens.

On Thursday last the Rev. Peter Augustus Baines, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, was found dead in his bed at his residence in Bath. The deceased prelate was in his 59th year. His decease is attributed to an attack of apoplexy, to which he had formerly been subject. Dr. Baines was consecrated bishop the 1st of May, 1825.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FAWCETT.—The remains of this gallant but unfortunate gentleman were interred with the strictest privacy between nine and ten o'clock this morning, at the Kensal Green cemetery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—TWENTY-TWO HOUSES CONSUMED.—On Tuesday last, at a late hour in the evening, the village of Burton Bradstock, near Bridport, was visited by a most disastrous fire. It raged with fearful violence nearly the whole night, occasioning the destruction of no fewer than twenty-two houses, besides other buildings and much property. Happily, no lives were lost.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:—

Bayonne, July 5.—Bilboa declared itself yesterday. Six Spanish Frigate-ships and a cutter in the roadstead of St. Sebastian pronounced themselves on the 3rd. One of the Frigate-ships had brought from Bilboa 20,000 dollars, destined for the payment of the troops.

Barcelona, July 2.—General Laserna has been appointed Chief of the Staff of the army of Catalonia. General Coucha embarked at Valencia on the 29th ult., in the Isabella II. steamer, to assume the command of the troops at Alicante and Cartagena. The Regent is still at Abacete. Our Saragossa letter of the 1st instant states that on the preceding day a large meeting of the officers of the National Guard and the principal inhabitants was held, at which strong resolutions in favour of the Regent were adopted. General Zurbano still held the same position in advance of Lerida. Teruel was closely besieged by the Regent's troops.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that General Narvaez was to march on the 29th ult. with 4000 men to relieve the insurgent force besieged in Teruel, and that another column would leave in a few days to attack the Regent. The provisional government of Barcelona decreed, on the 30th ult., that all acts done by the government of Espartero after that date should be considered null and void. Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.—PARIS, July 7.—All the journals of the Opposition ceased to appear in Madrid on the 3rd. The Regent was not able to subdue San Pedro de Penas. Salamanca had made its movement. The intercepted correspondence of General Seoane gave the information that the army was in a state of insubordination, and that he was afraid of an almost immediate *pronunciamiento* at Saragossa.

AMERICA.—The packet ship *Rochester* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night, with New York papers of two days' later date than those received by the Acadia. These journals do not contain any news of importance. The Irish repeal meetings continued to excite the attention of the lower classes; but, from all we can learn, American sympathy is not likely to be of long duration. A riot respecting wages had broken out in Canada; when several lives were lost.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house went into committee on the Scotch Church Bill.—Lord CAMPBELL moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the objection to ministers to matters of a spiritual character, or else to some physical defect.—The Earl of ABERDEEN opposed the amendment as unnecessary.—Lord BROUGHAM then addressed their lordships, and said that if the Church was to be armed with this enormous power, let it at all events be given to it by enactment, and not by declaratory law; and let the house thus avoid insulting the judgment and judges in the Auchterarder case.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said it was of the utmost importance that the judgment of their lordships' house should be maintained and respected; and he should therefore say nothing whatever calculated to impeach the judgment delivered

by his noble friends (Lords Brougham and Cottenham), a judgment which was sound in its nature and substance. In fact, the bill was not at variance with the decision in the Auchterarder case, in which decision he concurred. The bill was only declaratory upon one point, which was never placed in issue in the Auchterarder case—namely, the right to object, not the right to decide, and therefore by no means contravened the decision in the Auchterarder case.—Lord COTTENHAM opposed the bill.—The Earl of GALLOWAY and the Earl of HADDINGTON supported the bill.—Lord DENMAN contended that it was not right, by a political majority of their lordships, to overrule a solemn decision of the house in its judicial character, upon one of the most important cases which had ever come before it. In common with every judge in the kingdom, from the Lord Chancellor down to the person exercising the lowest judicial functions, he felt the deepest alarm at the course their lordships appeared to be disposed to pursue.—The amendment of Lord CAMPBELL was negatived by 42 to 12. The amendment of Lord CAMPBELL was negatived by a majority of 42 to 12.—On our return to the gallery we found Lord BROUGHAM contending that they were about to declare that to be law which there was no existing power to carry out. If their lordships supported the bill in the shape it now assumed, they would stultify themselves more than any assembly in the world had stultified themselves before; they would be declaring that to be law which there was no power to enforce. The noble lord moved an amendment, the object of which was to make the bill an enacting one instead of being declaratory.—After some conversation their lordships divided, and Lord Brougham's amendment was defeated by a majority of 39 to 10.—The house soon afterwards resumed, and the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—The bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons resolved itself at an early hour into committee on the Arms (Ireland) Bill, but not before Lord CLEMENTS had vindicated his motives for offering such a decided opposition to the bill, under the feeling that every hour's obstruction to its progress was an additional hour of liberty to Ireland.—The ninth clause, which had been positioned on the ground of ambiguous phraseology, was now brought forward in an altered shape.—Lord J. RUSSELL Mr. M. O'FERRALL, and other hon. members on the opposition side, contended the total reconstruction which had taken place in this clause proved that the bill had been clumsily constructed, and fully justified the persevering opposition which had been hitherto given to its progress.—Some discussion then took place on the clause, as amended, and it was carried by a majority of 128 to 69.—The discussion of the next three clauses occupied the remainder of the night, and after disposing of the other orders of the day the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Wharcliffe gave the royal assent, as Lords Commissioners, at a few minutes to four, to the Sugar Duties Bill, the Catholic Oath (Ireland) Bill, the Monckton Railway Bill, the Northampton and Peterborough Railway Bill, the Croydon Railway Bill, the Southampton Docks Bill, the Southampton Cemetery Bill, the Isle of Ely Drainage Bill, the Leighton Buzzard Inclosure Bill, and the Toppam Improvement Bill.—The Duke of Buckingham presented a number of petitions from various parts of the country against the Canada Corn Bill.—The Archbishop of DUBLIN presented a petition, praying the house to take measures to remedy the evils occasioned by the want of a church government for the United Church of England and Ireland; and took occasion to call attention to the anomalous position of the Church in relation with the civil Legislature. His object was to urge the necessity of constituting some legislative body which should have the power of settling those points on which members of the Church differed in opinion, but without altering the established litany or formularies. He recommended the subject to the especial notice of the English prelates, who were permanent members of their lordships' house.—The Bishop of SALISBURY also expressed his opinion that some power of self-regulation should be possessed by the Church, to enable it to accommodate itself to those changes which take place in society. He felt satisfied that there could be no permanent security for the Church unless it were permitted to adapt itself to the changing circumstances of the times, and to make those alterations which should be found necessary.—The Lord Chancellor read a letter from Sir Hugh Gough, thanking their lordships for the vote of approbation passed on his conduct, and that of the officers and men who served under his command during the late operations in China. The letter was ordered to be inserted in the journals of the house.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE withdrew his motion respecting Scinde, as he understood the information he had required was in course of being presented to Parliament.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Canadian Wheat and Flour Bill. The noble lord entered at some length into the provisions of the bill, with which the public are already sufficiently familiar.—Lord BROUGHAM seconded the motion, as being quite in accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government, and because, also, it would remove an anomaly in legislation.—Earl STANHOPE opposed the bill, contending that it would be the means of admitting into this country a very large importation of American corn. The noble earl moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day three months.—The Duke of RICHMOND could not give his assent to this measure, for he would not consent to reduce any further that protection to agriculture which had been already far too much reduced. Millions of property were invested in agriculture, and it could not afford to be thus tampered with continually. The Government should speak as decidedly upon the question of repealing the Corn laws as they had already done upon the repeal of the union.—The Earl of RADNOR and Lord BEAUMONT opposed the bill.—Lord WHARCLIFFE said, he believed, in his conscience, that the measures of the Government would be the salvation of the agricultural interest. A reduction of the amount of protection became inevitable, and he believed that every reasonable agriculturist felt satisfied at the amount of protection given by the existing law.—Lord MONTEAGLE said, one of his chief reasons for supporting the bill was, because it recognised the principle of a fixed duty; and he firmly believed it would lead to a very large amount of importation.—Lord ASHBURTON looked upon the bill as a measure of favour, concession, and service to Canada, without being in the smallest degree injurious to the agricultural interests of this country.—Lord TEYNHAM supported the amendment, for he could not consent to establish a Corn-law in Canada.—The Duke of BUCKINGHAM opposed the bill on the ground that it would lead to extensive smuggling, to the injury of the agriculturist at home. He also objected to it because it established the precedent of a fixed duty.—Their lordships then divided, and the motion for going into committee was carried by a majority of 57 to 25.—Some bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The SPEAKER communicated to the house that he had received a letter from Sir Hugh Gough, acknowledging and thanking the house for the vote of thanks passed by the house, on the 20th of February last, to the army in China, for their operations in that country, and expressing the gratification of himself, the officers and army under his command, at so highly flattering and valuable a distinction.—The letter, having been read, was ordered to be entered on the journals of the house.—Mr. WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN then moved the following resolution:—"That this house will resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent at present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to the redress of grievances and to the establishment of a just and impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom."—Mr. WYSE then seconded the motion, and, in so doing, gave a sketch of the history of Ireland as connected with the tenure of the soil, enumerated its injuries, followed by concessions, down to the period of Catholic Emancipation, and contended that all the Irish asked, was to be governed by the same laws as were passed for England.—Lord ELIOT defended the course which the Government had pursued.—Mr. CHARLES WOOD said that the responsibility of the peace of Ireland rested with the Government, and he hoped the session would not pass over without some means being adopted to restore tranquillity to that country. Lord ELIOT had, however, left the matter precisely where it stood before he had addressed the house.—Mr. B. COCHRANE then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.—The house, having disposed of some other business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. T. DUNCAN complained of a breach of privilege contained in the *Standard* of last Saturday. The leading article in that paper, in commenting on Friday night's debate on the last Nottingham election, asserted that Mr. Duncanson had confessed himself, in the course of that discussion, to have been, in conjunction with Mr. Gisborne, a saboteur of perjury. This libel was so unfounded, and so malignant in its character, that he felt it necessary to move that the printer should be cited to the bar of the house.—Mr. GIBBORNE seconded the motion.—Sir R. PEEL said the libel was most unjustifiable, but with respect to the motion for calling the printer to the bar, he would recommend the honourable member to rest satisfied with what had taken place. If he (Sir R. Peel) were thus to notice similar attacks upon himself, there was not a day upon which he would not have to make such motions as that of the hon. member.—Mr. AGLONBY did not think the speech of Sir R. Peel satisfactory.—Lord J. RUSSELL said the libel was a false and malignant one, but he thought the hon. member had already attained his object without calling the printer to the bar.—Mr. T. DUNCAN said that Sir R. Peel's speech was a justification of the libel, and compelled him to persevere.—Sir R. PEEL was surprised that what he had said should have been so much misinterpreted. He thought the hon. member entitled to his motion, for there was no ground for the assertion contained in the paper; but he still thought it would be more advisable if the hon. member would act as he (Sir R. Peel) would do under similar circumstances—rest satisfied with what had just taken place.—Mr. T. DUNCAN said, as it seemed to be the opinion of the leaders on both sides or the house that he should proceed no further, he would withdraw the motion.—The motion was accordingly withdrawn.—Lord WORSLEY moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Coroners' Bill.—Mr. PAKINGTON moved as an amendment, that the bill should be committed that day six months.—After a short discussion the house divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 134 to 41. The house then went into committee, and the various clauses were then discussed.—On the motion of Mr. HUME, seconded by Mr. M. GIBSON, the schedules were postponed, and the further

discussion of the bill adjourned till Wednesday next, Sir R. Peel having previously expressed his willingness to give the adjourned debate on the redress of grievances (Ireland) precedence to the debate on the Arms Bill on Friday next.—Lord Worsley then moved that the Commons Enclosure Bill should be referred to a select committee, upon which Mr. Hume moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after some discussion, was accordingly adjourned until Wednesday next.—The other orders of the day were then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Neither House of Parliament sat this day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships sat at ten o'clock this morning. The judges were in attendance, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas read a long and elaborate opinion of their lordships, in the case of "The Queen v. Millis," which involves a question relating to mixed marriages in Ireland. The judges were unanimous in their opinion that the marriage of Millis was not a valid marriage, as no recognised priest was present at the ceremony, and that was required by the law of the United Kingdom. The opinion of judges was ordered to be printed. Their lordships met again at five o'clock. The Canada Corn Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Salmon Fisheries Bill. The next stage of the Church of Scotland Bill was postponed from Monday to Tuesday next. A petition was presented by the Bishop of Salisbury, from the Archdeaconry of Salisbury, praying for the establishment of a bishopric at Manchester.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

After a good deal of conversation between Sir R. Peel, Sir J. GRAHAM, and others, having charge of the public business, and several members on the Opposition side of the house, with regard to the order in which a number of measures are to be discussed in future, the debate on the redress of grievances in Ireland was resumed by Mr. B. COCHRAN.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN-TOWN.—On Saturday last a shocking and revolting occurrence, called "an affair of honour," took place at Camden-town, when Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, a chivalrous and high-minded British officer, lately returned from China, where he commanded a wing of the 55th Regiment of Foot, and, in consequence of his heroic conduct throughout the campaign, received the investiture of the Order of the Bath, was slain by the hand of Lieutenant Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), his own brother-in-law, in a duel arising out of some unhappy family difference. The following are the circumstances of this melancholy occurrence, as far as they have yet transpired:—It appears that about a quarter-past five o'clock on Saturday morning, police-constable 130 S, who was on duty near the Camden-road Villas, as also the keeper of the tollgate facing the Brecknock Arms, observed two cabs, the first containing two gentlemen inside, and the second three gentlemen, pass down Maiden-lane, in the direction of Highgate. In about ten minutes after they were alarmed by hearing a single shot fired, and presently after the two cabs returned at a very speedy rate with but three out of the five gentlemen, and drove in the direction of the Regent's Park. This circumstance excited great suspicion, and immediately after several labourers, who had just come to commence their labours in haymaking in the adjoining field, gave information that a gentleman was lying in the field adjoining who had been shot. On hastening to the spot the police found a gentleman, who gave his name as Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, and his address 188, Sloane-street, lying on the grass, bleeding from a wound in the right side, and another gentleman, who gave his name as George Gulliver, and who stated himself to be the surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), standing by the wounded gentleman's side. On the police inquiring what had happened, Colonel Fawcett replied, "What is that to you? It is an accident." Under the direction of Mr. Gulliver a shutter was procured, and the unfortunate gentleman, Colonel Fawcett, was in the first instance conveyed to the Brecknock Arms Tavern, but was refused admittance. He was then conveyed to the Camden Arms, Randolph-street, Camden Town, where accommodation was afforded. At the request of Colonel Fawcett his lady was at once sent for, and on her arrival the colonel confessed that he had been fighting a duel with Lieutenant Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Mr. Sandys, surgeon of Kentish Town, was then sent for, who deemed it advisable, from the dangerous state of the wound, to call in Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Liston, who arrived about eight o'clock. The result of their consultation was that they discovered the ball had entered the body on the right side, passed through the right lung, and had dropped into the intestines, in a similar manner to that in the case of the late Mr. Drummond. On a consultation it was the opinion of both medical gentlemen that to extract the ball at present was impossible. Information was forwarded to Inspector Aggs, of the S Division, who lost no time in endeavouring to trace out the parties, and from his inquiries it was ascertained that, in addition to the other principal, Lieut. Munro, the name of one of the seconds is Mr. Grant, a lieutenant in the Guards, but the name of the fifth individual had not been ascertained. The field on which the occurrence took place is immediately adjoining the rifle ground belonging to the Brecknock Arms Tavern. Mr. Gulliver was taken into custody during the course of Saturday, and brought before Mr. Long, the magistrate at Marylebone police court, when he declined to answer any questions put to him, and was held to bail, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, to appear again on Wednesday. Colonel Richardson and Captain Oliver, both of the Horse Guards (Blue), entered into the required recognizances, and all quitted the court together. At an early hour on Sunday morning another consultation between Colonel Fawcett's medical advisers took place, when Mr. Sandys reported that the patient had passed a quiet and comparatively comfortable night; that there had been no external hemorrhage, and that he was able to articulate very freely. An examination was made, with a view of ascertaining the direction which the ball had taken, and was so far successful as to leave but little, if any, doubt, that it had passed from the lower part of the right side, where it had entered in an oblique direction, towards the groin on the left side, a black mark indicating its course. This circumstance led to a belief on the part of the medical men that the ball was lodged at no great depth from the surface, and that in all probability its removal might be ultimately safely effected; but as the evening advanced all hopes vanished, and at eleven o'clock strong symptoms of delirium were manifest. It was then evident to Mr. Sandys that a change for the worse had taken place. At twelve o'clock the unfortunate sufferer was quite unconscious of what was passing, and shortly afterwards Mr. Liston, who had been specially sent for, arrived. Mr. Liston immediately gave his opinion that no hopes now remained, and a composing draught was administered, from the effects of which the gallant officer obtained some sleep at intervals until death put an end to his sufferings at ten minutes past six o'clock on Monday morning.

THE INQUEST.—At half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening Mr. Wakley, coroner, together with a jury of fourteen inhabitants of Camden-town, assembled at the Camden Arms Tavern, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyndal Fawcett, and on the court being opened the medical witnesses were severally examined as to the cause of death, after which the police constable and other witnesses deposed to the facts already detailed above; but as there was no one present who could identify the parties, the inquiry was adjourned until Thursday.—The adjourned inquest on the late unfortunate and lamented Colonel Fawcett, was resumed on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, at the Camden Arms Tavern, Camden Town, before Mr. Wakley, M.P. The witnesses examined were for the most part the same as were produced at the Marylebone Police-office on the previous day, consequently nothing new was elicited. Mr. Isidore Blake, brother-in-law to the deceased and assistant surgeon in the 8th Hussars, identified the body. The jury then adjourned until Thursday morning next at ten o'clock.

In a conversation held by Mr. Sandys with the deceased, the former expressed his astonishment that the gallant lieutenant-colonel should not have stood upon his character and his known courage, instead of accepting Lieut. Munro's challenge; to whom Lieut.-Col. Fawcett replied that he thought Lieutenant Munro was bullying him, and this notion led to the fatal rencontre. During Sunday Colonel Fawcett once or twice referred to the rencontre which had taken place between himself and Lieut. Munro. He stated to Mr. Sandys that he received Munro's fire, when he was instantly "doubled up," and fell; and he positively asserted that he did not fire himself at all, although he had raised his right arm with the intention of firing in the air. From the nature of the wound, in the opinion of the medical men, it is evident that Col. Fawcett had his arm raised, as if to fire at the time he received it. On examining the coat and shirt of the unfortunate deceased, the former had a hole exactly corresponding with the wound, but the shirt was perforated in two places, which is accounted for by the fact that it was doubled over just at the very spot where the ball entered. A short time before the unfavourable change took place in the gallant officer, he exclaimed, in reference to what Mr. Sandys had before remarked about his refusing the challenge, "I wish now that I had not accepted the challenge, but stood upon my own ground." After this declaration he became delirious. About an hour prior to the death of Colonel Fawcett, Mr. Sandys deemed it advisable to acquaint his lady with his approaching dissolution, and also sent for Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, his personal friend. From the moment that Mrs. Fawcett became acquainted with the fact of her husband's approaching death, she was perfectly frantic, and after that sad event had taken place, it was with the utmost difficulty that Major Daubeney, who had arrived just subsequent to it, and Mr. Sandys, could remove her from the body. She was then conveyed by Major Daubeney in his carriage to her own residence, No. 188, Sloane-street, where she remained throughout the day absorbed in grief at her melancholy and sudden bereavement. Colonel Fawcett was stationed in India for some years past with his regiment; and on being ordered to China, about two years since, Mrs. Fawcett returned to England with her two children, one of which is only recently dead. After serving through the principal events of the late war in China, Colonel Fawcett, whose health had become seriously affected by an attack of the yellow fever, obtained leave of absence to visit his native country, and arrived in England, in company with Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, on the 15th of last month, taking up his residence in private lodgings at 188, Sloane-street. The history of his antagonist, Lieut. Munro, discloses an instance rarely met with in the English army, at the same time reflecting the highest credit on the discipline which allows, and the industry which merits, so extraordinary a

result. Nineteen years since Lieut. Munro, a young Scotchman, entered the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) as a private soldier. A very short time elapsed before his superior attainments were observed by his commanding officers, and he was soon raised to the rank of corporal depute. The various grades of a full corporal, and a corporal-major were successively passed through by Mr. Munro, until in 1829 he was appointed adjutant and sub-lieutenant of the regiment. It appears that Lieut.-Col. Fawcett and Lieut. Munro married two sisters, daughters of the chief medical officer of Jamaica, and the former has one daughter, about four years of age, and the latter five children. The cause of the duel appears to be this:—Lieutenant Munro was on a visit on Friday evening at Col. Fawcett's, No. 188, Sloane-street, and made use of some offensive expressions regarding family property, which he repeated in the course of the evening twice or thrice. Upon the last occasion of his giving utterance to the objectionable expression (the exact nature of which has not transpired, Lieut.-Col. Fawcett rang the bell, and desired his servant to order Lieut. Munro's carriage. This was done, and Lieut. Munro quitted the house in a state of considerable excitement. He immediately proceeded to his barracks at Knightsbridge, and sent Lieut. Grant, of the same regiment, to demand satisfaction of Col. Fawcett. The latter officer referred Lieut. Grant to a friend, and the result was that a meeting was fixed to take place at five o'clock, at the spot where the calamitous rencontre happened. Lieut. Munro slept in barracks on Friday night, instead of going home, as was his custom, and on the following morning procured the attendance of Mr. Gulliver, the surgeon of the regiment. The body of the unfortunate colonel was removed in a shell from the Camden Arms to the residence of the undertaker, in Upper Montague-street, Montague-square.

Mr. Gulliver was again brought before the presiding magistrate at the Marylebone Police-office on Wednesday, when the coachmen who drove the parties to the field were examined, but nothing was elicited to show who were the seconds, or by whose hand Colonel Fawcett fell. In the course of his examination, Mr. Samuel Sandys, the surgeon, of 4, Francis-terrace, Kentish-town, who proved the death of Colonel Fawcett from the effects of a bullet wound, said that the colonel had never mentioned who he went out with, with whom he had fought, or where. He made one or two exclamations, such as "I wish I had died in action," &c. Mr. Isidore Black, of 188, Sloane-street, assistant-surgeon of the 8th Hussars, and half-brother to the late Colonel Fawcett, identified the body. Mr. Gulliver was then held to bail to appear on Wednesday next, himself in £1000, and four sureties of £250 each, the latter being the Earl of March, Sir W. W. Wynn, Colonel Richardson, and Captain Oliver.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Who would toil and sweat?" asks the Prince of Denmark. "No one," we answer in the spirit of a more worthy philosophy. "Who could take his pleasure—even perspire?" The myriads who did so during the present week (with the thermometer at "frizzling" in the shade), within a radius of twenty miles around this metropolis, would defy a calculator of a hundred Cocker power. During its three days' regatta the Thames was dangerously swollen by contributions from brows that dropp'd pearls into her stream—

"as far as trees of Araby
Their medicinal gums."

Some one has said that a life of pleasure is the most laborious a man can pursue, and was, very probably, professional coxswain to an amateur "eight," thirsty of aquatic fame; prone to regattas and wager-rowing. However, all this has been disposed of elsewhere. Above Putney-bridge and under our steam-presses, come we to speak of racing and betting, and folks who toil and sweat, perhaps, as much as your jolly young watermen, though they don't work their *skills* exactly in the same way. The turf during the present fortnight could boast but of one meeting of *caste*—that common to the month of July at Newmarket—"The Middle Meeting," as the inhabitants call it. To speak of its sport would be a piece of satire too cruel for our columns. Merriment was voted "low" a century ago, when people (great people) enjoyed themselves in *pas de deux*, called minuets or dances of death, and took their pleasure at assemblies where the guests were stuck against the walls like figures in *fresco*—hence the term "melancholy and gentlemanlike." Very fine company is still dignified and dismal; none but the best visit Newmarket for its July races; the deduction, therefore, is easily made. To speak of the events possessing any interest arising from it, the July and Chesterfield Stakes, although they introduce us to a portion of the south-country two-year-old stock, whatever the issues of those first appearances, they rarely lead to any results of importance. The Derby betting—the touchstone of interest—cannot be said to commence in earnest before Goodwood, seldom till after Doncaster. Liverpool meeting, which commences on Wednesday next, is not rich in two-year-old races; indeed, it has but one, the Mersey Stakes, to which there are fifteen nominations, and nearly all of them dark. Dalesman, that was so good a favourite at Chester, where he turned out "amiss," is in them, and may redeem his laurels. It will, however, be a famous place in the matter of sport of temporary interest—second to none in the kingdom. For the cup the best horses in England are entered and will run; some to win it (if they can), others to earn a better chance for the Goodwood cup, for which five pounds' allowance are given to all horses starting at the Liverpool July races. Moreover, for the better preservation of honour on the banks of the Mersey, the following order is to be strictly enacted:—"No persons who are in default for either forfeits or bets will be allowed to enter the stand or its inclosure during the races, and if any such person shall have obtained admission he will be expelled on satisfactory proof of his default being given to the stewards, and will forfeit his admission money. The stewards request that parties who have claims will notify the same to Mr. Eddy, the *le-see*, prior to the races." This notice does not intimate who is to "bell the cat;" we hope not poor Eddy, for the sake of his family and kindred. There was not any betting during the week worth quoting.

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.

The numerous matches, both with sculls and oars, for the splendid gold and silver cups, and other prizes, given by the committee of management appointed by the subscribers to this celebrated aquatic *fete*, were commenced on Monday last, and continued for three days. The annexed plate is an accurate representation of the appearance of the river at the point selected by the artist, and illustrates very happily a scene which, without such graphic illustration, it would be almost impossible to describe in words. This scene shows the importance, not to say absolute necessity, of uniting the results of art with the labours of literature, to convey a proper idea to the spectators and the readers of a popular journal, of what is taking place in the world, and being transacted around them, though without the sphere of their immediate action. Never did Father Thames, on any occasion, within the memory of living men or within the traditions of written records, witness a scene so full of entertainment, excitement, and rational recreation as this regatta. It is true that hundreds of regattas, of rowing-matches, and of sailing-matches have taken place on the broad bosom of this patriarch of rivers; that pageants of royalty and of city munificence and grandeur have often been enacted, and will, we hope, be often again enacted on the waves of this noble stream—that kings and queens have been borne along the waters of the glorious Thames to witness the launch of the bulwarks of our national defences, or honour with their presence the stately edifices in which the gallant veterans of the naval and military services find refuge and retreat through the liberality of a grateful country. All this is perfectly true, but yet we may very properly affirm that such a *fete*, as took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, was never before witnessed on the Thames nor on any English river. From twelve or one o'clock on each day of the regatta the wharves and places of embarkation on both sides of the river were crowded with multitudes of people, waiting in anxious expectation the steamers which were to convey them to the scene of the sports, viz., to Putney, to Hammersmith, or to Chiswick Ait, for at each of these places were clustered the larger number of spectators. Hundreds of smaller craft, of all shapes and "builds," from the heavy sea-boats of the trading-vessels in the "Pool" to the elegant and delicately-formed, and, apparently, to inexperienced eyes, the fragile galleys and skiffs formed by the hands of the artificers or artists in the boatyard of the justly-celebrated Messrs. Serle, whose knowledge of aquatic architecture, as it exceeds the knowledge of all other builders, so also exceeds all praise that we can bestow upon it, might be seen cutting through the water; some with the velocity of arrows, and some, it must be owned, with much more dignity than speed; some manned and carrying no passengers but the athletic youths of the clubs, whose members rejoice in the noble exercise of "pulling;" others freighted with passengers, of both sexes, to the water's edge, and propelled through the stream by hired watermen or burly mechanics; yet all exhibiting the height of good humour, and enjoying themselves, after their own way, in eating, drinking, singing, laughing, making merry, and yet, perhaps, wise and rational, to their humours and their means. Putney-bridge was crowded with spectators, on foot; by a very proper regulation, no horsemen or carriages were allowed to remain on the bridge. Hammersmith-bridge was furnished with seats for spectators; and at the Bell Tavern, the Star and Garter, and the other large taverns at Putney, the windows were all filled with spectators; booths were erected for half a mile along the Barnes Elms bank. The church flag was hoisted, the house-tops were decorated with banners and pennons; flag-staffs exhibited the colours of various nations, and thousands upon thousands of spectators lined the shore. On the Fulham side the scene was somewhat similar. The ancient Gothic house, Earl's-court, was decorated with standards, and many more such decorations flaunted gaily in the wind from other residences. The steamers and larger vessels were moored on either side, some of them covered with the flags of various nations—the Russian, French, Dutch, Belgic, American, &c. The Union Jack, the Blue Peter, and the standard of England,—that flag that has so often "braved the battle and the breeze," swung gallantly from the masts and rigging of the committee's yacht, and made a glorious addition to this grand spectacle. The arrangements were admirable, twelve well-manned police cutters kept the course clear, prevented all confusion, and rendered the occurrence of accidents almost impossible. The whole is reflective of the greatest honour to those by whom it was planned and carried out. It was a national *fete* in every sense of the words, and one which we and every body else hope may be annually repeated.

FIRST DAY.

As the hour for the start approached the tide brought up with it an immense number of boats, filled with first-rate company. Amongst these were

several of the gentlemen who had entered to contend, with others of the aquatic clubs who were not on the list of competition. The stands however, brilliantly set out with elegantly attired females, were not filled, which in some measure may be accounted for by the number of craft moored in the Thames, which was thickly peopled, independently of which the vast extent of embankment, from the starting-point to the winning-post, afforded a promenade for some thousands to witness the races. The *coup d'oeil* was, however, imposing in the extreme. The Richmond steam-boat, chartered by Mr. Serle, for the accommodation of the committee, the Laurel, the Sylph, the Atalanta, the Vivid, and the Thistle, had all come up with a goodly share of company. Nature looked in her gayest livery; the sun shed its lustre all around, and everything wore the appearance of an approaching great performance. The committee were at this time engaged on board the Naiaid in making such arrangements as would be conducive to the regularity of the sport. Four different gentlemen were appointed, one of whom, Captain Meesom, had the duty allotted to him of seeing the gentlemen to their stations, and other little necessities so requisite in matters of this description.

There were four umpires' boats, three eights and a four—and the first having moved to the starting place, Putney-bridge, all were in readiness for the start.



THE SILVER £40 CUP.

The Silver Cup, value £40, a pair-oared-race by Gentlemen. From Putney, bridge to Hammersmith-bridge. To become the absolute property of the winners.

First Heat.—Messrs. Halkinson and Bailey (pink), Messrs. Dalgleish and Wallace (red).

Red went off a trifle with the lead, but it was so very slight as to be scarcely worth notice. Pink then came level, and both were at full work, when one of the gentlemen in pink fouled his oar; red went away, and won by ten boat-lengths.

Second Heat.—Messrs. Julius and Bumpstead, green; Messrs. Jeffrey and Jackson, white and red; Messrs. Chapman and Earnshaw, orange; Hon. L. Denman and — Ritchie, Esq., light blue.

Green and white and red formed a very pretty picture, and went away together, and on hearing the point green went away in advance of his opponents. They maintained their advance throughout, and won by about four boats, orange being second about a similar distance in advance of white and red. The Hon. L. Denman and Mr. Ritchie, the other pair in the race, were withdrawn.



THE SILVER CHALLENGE CUP—80 GUINEAS.

Scullers' Race by Watermen, for £30.

This prize was won by John Phelps of Fulham, strip-s. Four-oared race by Gentlemen for a silver Challenge Cup, value 80 guineas. The cup to become the property of the holders for three successive years; the distance being from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Ait.

FIRST HEAT.

St. George's Club (white and red).—Messrs. Bumpstead (stroke), Collier, Hodden, Jeffreys, Johnson (steerer).

Leander Club (red).—Messrs. Dalgleish (stroke), Julius, Wallace, Soames, Shepherd (steerer).

The Leander, immediately after starting, began to draw from her adversary, but was very shortly pressed. She, however, still held her own, went up the reach to the chain-bridge half a length in advance, and increased her lead by about the same trifle at the winning post.



THE GOLD CHALLENGE CUP—150 GUINEAS.



THE THAMES REGATTA—FULHAM BRIDGE.

Second Heat.

Royal Academy Club (green).—Messrs. Atkinson (stroke), Cooper, Ruell, Carpenter, Jameson (steerer).

Trinity Club, (light blue).—Messrs. Ritchie (stroke), Richardson, Sharpe, Brooks, and Minister (steerer).

Guy's Club (orange).—Messrs. D. Headley (stroke), W. B. Fergusson, C. Lloyd, H. Grugging, T. E. Winter (steerer).

Won by the Royal Academy's and Guy's, the latter being just enough ahead to be called first.

Pair-oars, by Watermen, for £50. Distance, from Putney Bridge to Hammersmith Bridge.

Won by Doubledde, Lambeth, and H. Campbell, Lambeth (light blue). Eight-oared Race, by Gentlemen, for the Gold Challenge Cup, value 150 guineas. Distance, from Putney-bridge to Chiswick-ait.

First Heat.

Civil Engineers' Club (orange).—Messrs. Arnold (stroke), Harritt, Cooke, T. Hume, E. Bell, C. H. Brown, T. Scott, W. Harritt; T. Stedman (steerer). Oxford Aquatic Club (blue and white).—Messrs. Maberly (stroke), Welsh, Pocock, Reynell, Livesay, Lempriere, Rodgers, Stewart; Churchill (steerer).

The two boats made an admirable race. The Oxford Aquatic won by a length or so.

Second Heat.

Leander Club (red).—Messrs. Dalgleish (stroke), Jeffreys, Wallace, Julius, Hodding, Bumpstead, Newman, Soames; Shepherd (steerer).

Cambridge Subscription Rooms Club (light blue).—Messrs. C. Vials (stroke), Hon. L. Denman, W. Jones, R. Cobbold, T. Ridley, Brooks, A. Shadwell, W. Yeatman; W. Johnson (steerer).

Oxford University Club (purple).—Messrs. Hughes (stroke), Lowndes, Cox, Bourne; Brewster, Royds, R. Menzies, Stapylton; Shadwell (steerer).

It was a magnificent start, the Leander picking their boat up rather sharply at first. In passing through Hammersmith-bridge the Oxford drew upon the other two boats, and won with the Leander.

SECOND DAY.

There were eleven races on the list.

Four-oared Race, by Landmen, for a Sweepstakes of £2 each, with £20 added.

Red and purple were abreast of each other, and green was running away with the lead, which he maintained, and won by two or three lengths, purple being second.

In the second heat yellow went away with the lead, light blue being second, and black and white laying well up. Light blue rowed up to the oars of the first boat, and a desperate struggle ensued. Black won cleverly.

Four-oared Race, by Gentlemen.

Final Heat.

Leander Club (red): Messrs. Dalgleish (stroke), Julius, Wallace, Soames, and Shepherd (coxswain). Guy's Club (orange): Messrs. Hedley (stroke), Fergusson, E. Lloyd, Grogan, and Fenton (coxswain). Royal Academy Club: Messrs. Atkinson (stroke), Cooper, Reid, Carpenter, and Cameron (coxswain).

Red dashed right away, rowed in the most beautiful way, and won the heat. The winners had been the favourites at 5 to 4 on starting.

Scullers' Race, by Watermen.—First Heat.

T. Coombes, white, Millbank; Pocock, green, Lambeth; Newell, purple, Battle-bridge-stairs; Phelps, stripes, Fulham.

This was the grand heat in the sculler's race, and a considerable sum of money depended on the issue. Newell, who rowed for the championship last year, was backed at 5 to 4 on the field; and Pocock stood next in the estimation of good judges. Phelps and young Coombes had their favourites, but they could not be considered in that light in the ordinary run of betting.

The start was very beautiful, and taken at the same instant on all hands. Immediately afterwards Pocock made play, and got the first place. Newell was smiling and beginning to work; and Coombes and Phelps, with their stems up to the thwart of Newell, were rowing a desperate race to obtain a leading position. Newell laid down to his work, went by Pocock, and had it all his own way, winning easily by about a boat's length; Coombes third, four lengths astern of him; and Phelps in about the same position.

Eight-oared Race, by Gentlemen.—Grand Heat.

Oxford University Club (purple): Messrs. Hughes (stroke), Lowndes, Cox, Bourn, Brewster, Royds, R. Menzies, Stepylton, and Shadwell (coxswain). Oxford Aquatic Club (blue and white): Messrs. Maberly (stroke), Welch, Pocock, Meynell, Lovesey, Lampriere, Rogers, Stuart, and Churchill (coxswain).

THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday the sport at Putney was brought to a close, and although the attendance was not so numerous as on the second day, certainly a very first-rate assemblage promenaded the banks of the river, or took up a position at the numerous taverns and stands with which this locality abounded. The principal race, and indeed the most attractive one, was that amongst the gentlemen amateur scullers, and to this, independently of the minor races, was added an eight-oared race amongst gentlemen amateurs, drawn by lot, and a four-oared race amongst the most celebrated watermen on the river. As regards the latter, it will be remembered that amongst the prizes originally announced was one of 50 guineas, for four-oared boats, but it was found impossible to get up the crews, and the idea of the race was for the time abandoned. In the eleventh hour it was determined that the men should be drawn by lot, a course which ought to have been adopted in the first, as it would have given an opportunity for speculation on the merits of the men, which was not afforded by their drawing an hour before the race, and which was otherwise inconvenient, inasmuch as the thousands congregated had no chance of learning the names of the respective crews.

The regatta commenced with a match amongst apprentices in the seventh year of their time, who plyed between London-bridge and Teddington-lock, and was for a coat and badge, presented by Evan Morris, Esq., and the freedom of the river.



HAMMERSMITH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Four-oared Race, by Watermen, drawn by Lottery.

Blue—Messrs. Jones, Brummell, Williams, C. Maynard, and Masterman. Yellow—Messrs. Neville, Maxwell, Jones, Carter, and Wilson. White—Messrs. J. Castle, Dodd, Sage, Jones, and Maynard. Red—Messrs. Harris, Maynard, Gowin, Green, and Campbell. Red and White—Messrs. Power, Jones, Placey, Shepherd, and Maynard. Green—Messrs. Braithwaite, Shaw, Leach, Procent, and Foudrey.

Yellow, blue, red, and white formed a pretty picture. White then drew, yellow being a good second, and green making play with much effect. Yellow won by a length; red being second, half a boat in advance of white, which was third.

Amateur Scullers.

Final Heat.—Mr. Chapman took the lead, pressed by Mr. Kennedy; the other two in the heat being abreast of each other. Mr. Chapman continued to lead, and beat Mr. Jeffrey, who was second, by about two lengths. Mr. Kennedy was third.

Apprentices' Match.

Final Heat.—Immediately after the start, T. Lett went into the first place, retained it throughout, being pressed closely by Messan, whom he ultimately beat by about eight lengths.

Silver Medals.

The last race of the evening was by gentlemen in eight-oared cutters, drawn by lottery, for silver medals. There were five boats, the following composing the respective crews:—

Pink—Messrs. Renville, Shaw, Maberly, T. Gray, Baylis, Treadley, White, Tay, and Evans (coxswain); Stripe—Messrs. Sellem, Scott, Earnshaw, Henry Wood, Carpenter, Anderson, Cameron, Ommancey, and Henry Giles (coxswain); White—Messrs. Winstanley, Porter, Dalgleish, Thompson, A. C. Weller, Bumpstead, Wallace, and Athol Johnson (coxswain); Red—Messrs. G. Chapman, Kennedy, Ashley, Freeman, Stewart, P. Compton, Horsman, Groggins, and Bannister (coxswain); Light Blue—Messrs. Smith, Julius, Chapman, Arnold, Lloyd, Fergusson, Robinson, another, and Forster (coxswain).

It was a very grand start, but owing to the time taken to get the crews together, it did not take place till half-past eight o'clock at night. They were all away together, and went up the reach in fine style. It was a close contest between light blue and pink, which was continued to the winning-post, where light blue gained the victory by about six or seven boats' lengths.



THE THAMES REGATTA.



THE GARDEN IN "DON PASQUALE."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Donizetti's "*Don Pasquale*" was produced here on the 30th ult. on the occasion of Lablache's benefit. Its brilliant reputation in Paris drew an unusually crowded audience, whose expectations were raised to a high pitch.

The ascent of the curtain, after a very pleasing overture, at once introduces us to the hero, *Don Pasquale* (Lablache), a warm old bachelor, the impersonation of good humour; but he is not so good-humoured as he looks. His nephew, *Ernesto* (Mario), has refused a match of his own choosing, and therefore, though he numbers three score and ten years, he resolves to take to himself a wife, and to turn out of doors a relative who has dared to think for himself. His consultation with the physician, *Dr. Malatesta* (Fornasari), on the subject of this scheme, introduces the first piece in the opera—a duet, a very pleasing, quiet melody, beautifully sung by Fornasari. The stage being left by the *Doctor*, we have another duet, arising from the entrance of *Ernesto*, to whom *Pasquale* reveals his intention. Mario sang in his sweet plaintive style, whilst the wicked old *Don* was convulsed with mirth, and soared his laughter through the melody. The scene changing brings us to the house of *Norina* (Grisi), a young widow to whom *Ernesto* is attached. Grisi enters, reading a romance, and trilling a very lively air, with great delicacy and neatness in the lighter passages, though her voice was not always equal in the fuller and more sustained notes. *Malatesta* visits her, to tell her all *Pasquale's* schemes, and to ask her to represent the sister, whose charms he has been describing. The merry widow readily agrees to the plan, and she and the *Doctor* come to an understanding in a characteristic and comic duet, in which she apes the simple girl, and he is in ecstasy at her talent. This duet brings the act to a very lively conclusion.

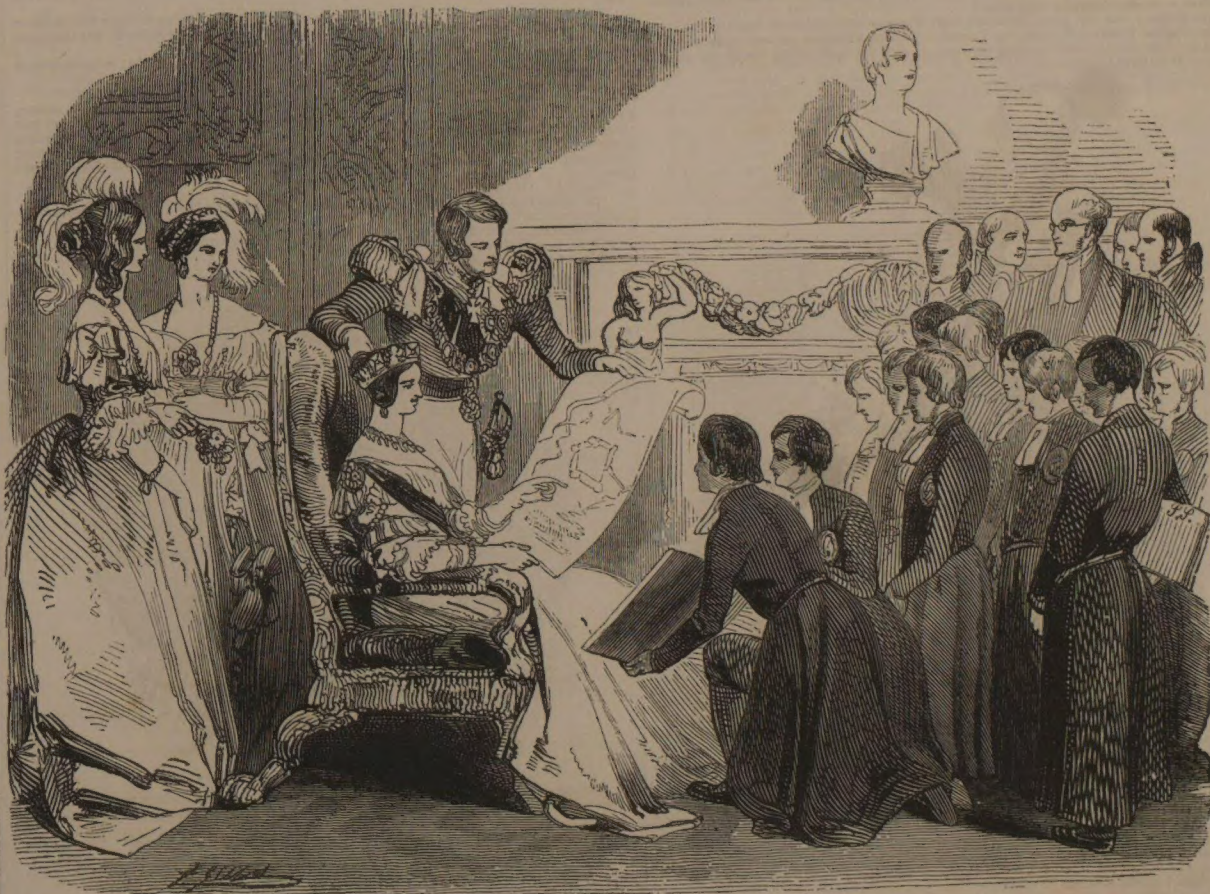
The troubles of the devoted *Pasquale* begin in the second act. He is awaiting the arrival of *Malatesta* and his incomparable sister. The *Doctor* and *Norina* enter—the lady veiled. Every action on her part shows the utmost timidity, while every look of *Pasquale* betokens admiration and eagerness. At last *Malatesta* prevails on the pretended sister to remove the veil, and poor *Pasquale* is literally shot through the heart, by the contemplation of such charms. A notary is instantly sent for, the marriage takes place, *Ernesto* entering as the contract is signed, and learning from *Malatesta* that the whole affair is a trick. *Norina* then throws off her assumed bashfulness, and astounds *Pasquale* with the sudden change, for she now appears as imperious as she before seemed modest. The act closes with his consternation.

The curtain rises on new miseries. A host of milliners, maid-servants, &c., occupy the stage, and *Pasquale* is at a table absorbed in the unpleasant perusal of a number of tradesmen's bills. An altercation with his wife is the subject of an exceedingly clever duet, which proceeds in a lively strain till she boxes his ears, and then it suddenly takes a melancholy turn, as the distress of *Pasquale* now borders on the pathetic. Rushing off the stage, she drops a note. The note purports to be from some unknown lover, and *Pasquale* goes off in an agony of jealousy. A duet follows between *Pasquale* and *Malatesta*, in which both resolve to go to the garden and waylay the lover who would dishonour the family. The garden scene opens with an air, the gem of the opera, a serenade of a simple character, delightfully sung by Mario behind the scenes. It was unanimously encored. The entrance of *Norina* introduced another piece of scarcely less beauty—a duet by Mario and Grisi, sung to perfection. *Pasquale* enters to entrap the lovers, not knowing that his nephew is the delinquent, and tells his disobedient wife that a rival lady shall inhabit the house, for that *Ernesto* shall have his consent to marry *Norina*. Of course the pretended *Sofronia* now reveals the fact that she herself is *Norina*; the marriage is declared to have been a sham one; the young lovers are united; and *Pasquale* thanks his stars that he has escaped the trammels of matrimony. A very pretty finale, the solo part of which is sung by Grisi, concludes the piece.

"*Don Pasquale*" is studded with more musical beauties, and bears more marks of originality, than the generality of Donizetti's works.

Of his versatility there can be no doubt; but with the power to be great in any style, perhaps his *penchant* is towards *buffa* writing. His "*Elisir*" and "*Pasquale*" (a more *parlante* music than the other) are sufficient proofs of this. But Donizetti is a *maestro* of varied and prodigious powers. If he would but deliberate a little more, write

one quarter of what he does, he would produce things more likely to make lasting impressions; and yet it would be difficult to cut him down. A vine bearing such fruit on every branch, it were hard, and perhaps dangerous to prune.



PRESENTATION OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOLARS TO HER MAJESTY.

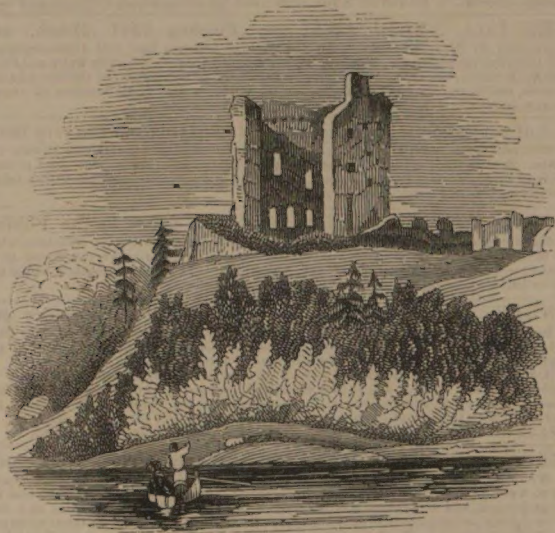
One of the episodal scenes of her Majesty's drawing-room on Thursday week, and by no means the least interesting ceremony of the day, was the presentation of certain scholars of Christ's Hospital to the notice of the Sovereign. For this high honour are annually selected forty of the "mathematical boys" of the foundation, who on the first drawing-room day of the season are conveyed in coaches to St. James's Palace, and are there presented to her Majesty, when, attended by the president and other officers of the school, they exhibit their charts to the Sovereign, with feelings which can be better imagined than described. They are then presented with the gratuity of eight guineas from the regal purse, which sum is divided among the ten boys who leave the school in the year; and formerly, to this amount, other members of the Royal Family added smaller sums. On the illness of George the Third these presentations were discontinued; but the governors of the hospital, nevertheless, paid £1 3s., the ordinary amount received by each, to every boy on quitting; and the total exceeds the amount now received by about £2 10s. The practice of receiving the children was revived by the late King William IV., who, from his predilection for the sea, examined the charts presented by the boys, and bestowed a passing note of commendation wherever he recognised merit. Her present Majesty, too, is known to take especial interest in the wel-

fare of this magnificent foundation, and has recently presented to the Treasury the sum of £1000.

The mathematical school is but a "ward" of Christ's Hospital; though it is an important integer of "the noblest institution in the world." It was the first addition to the foundation after the Great Fire. It originated with Sir Robert Clayton, then Lord Mayor, and who had himself been a considerable benefactor; and at whose suggestion King Charles II., on the 19th of August, 1676, granted a second charter, allowing £1000 a year for seven years, to establish a mathematical school for forty boys, and an annuity of £370 10s., payable at the Exchequer, for the especial purpose of educating and placing out yearly ten boys in the sea service. But the worthy Lord Mayor liberally followed up the King's munificence, for in 1675 he rebuilt the south front of the ward at a cost of £7000. It was again rebuilt in 1832, from the designs of the architect of the hospital, the late Mr. Shaw: it is comprised in the same edifice with the grammar school, and both make an elegant structure, adorned with statues of Charles II. and Edward VI. Lest this mathematical school should fail for want of boys properly qualified to supply it, one Mr. Stone, a governor, left a legacy to maintain a subordinate mathematical school of twelve boys: this is called "Stone's School," and here the younglings are prepared for reception into the King's ward; as

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NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



NORHAM CASTLE.

The vignette represents the ruins of Norham Castle (anciently called Ubbanford), situated on the southern bank of the Tweed, and where that river is still the boundary between England and Scotland. The extent of the ruins as well as its historical importance show it to have been a place of magnificence as well as strength. Edward the First resided there when he was created umpire of the dispute concerning the Scottish succession. The castle was repeatedly taken and retaken during the wars between England and Scotland; indeed, scarcely any struggle happened in which it had not a principal share. It stands upon a steep bank, which overhangs the river, and facing it—to the north, across the stream, which is there both wide and deep—the eye rests upon the woody and rocky Scottish borders. To the east you have a distant view of the Lammermoor Hills, and the windings of the Tweed may be traced flowing through a rich and highly cultivated country, to the ancient town of Berwick, where it empties itself into the sea. To the west the view is still more interesting: you have lying at your feet the peaceful and picturesque village of Norham, with the ancient church and pretty vicarage embowered in a grove of lofty elms. This lovely valley extends many miles, till the far-famed Cheviots raise their lofty and majestic heads, and form a boundary to the scene. No spot in England affords a more beautiful, and, at the same time, a more interesting landscape, than is to be seen on all sides from the keep of this old border castle. Sir Walter Scott, in the opening of the poem of "Marmion," thus describes it:—

Day set on Norham's Castle steep,
And Tweed's fair river broad and deep,
And Cheviot's mountains lone;
The battled towers, the donjon keep,
The loophole grates where captives weep,
The flanking walls that round it sweep,
In yellow lustre shone.

In the year 1121 the castle was completed by Bishop Flambard. In 1164 it was almost rebuilt by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, who added the huge keep or donjon (the only part now remaining); notwithstanding which, King Henry II., in 1174, took the castle from the bishop, and committed the keeping of it to William de Neville. After this period it seems to have been chiefly garrisoned by the king, and considered as a royal fortress. The castle being situated in the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, the property was in the see of Durham till the Reformation. After that period it passed through various hands. At the union of the crowns it was in the possession of Sir Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, for his own life and that of his two sons. After the accession of King James, Carey sold Norham Castle to George Home, Earl of Dunbar, for £6000. The present owner is Sir Francis Blake. H. T. D.



BOOKBINDERS' PROVIDENT ASYLUM.

Amongst the many proud edifices sacred to charity with which the metropolis abounds, none, perhaps, can have stronger claims to the support of a community which entertains such deep interest in the promotion and diffusion of knowledge as the British public than this asylum, erected to assuage the miseries and soothe the declining years of the aged and destitute members of a trade, whose avocation entitles them to be called, without any abuse of the term, the Conservatives of Literature. It always gives us the greatest satisfaction to contribute, in any way in our power, to the success of such institutions; and we trust that the accompanying engraving of the Asylum, together with the report of the interesting proceedings of the Society, may have the effect of directing the public attention to an undertaking which really deserves well of every class of the community. The building under our notice is now in progress of erection in the Balls Pond-road, Islington, and is expected to be completed about the month of October next. It was first projected by a committee of the Bookbinders' Pension Society in 1836, as a place of refuge for the aged and infirm members of the trade of both sexes, and in 1839 their exertions had been so far successful that they were enabled in that year to have the society established and enrolled. At the first annual general meeting of the society, which was held in October 1840, upwards of £850 was received; and notwithstanding the stagnation and depression of trade which has since prevailed, this spirited and benevolent scheme has continued to receive a steady and determined support. Like many other institutions, political and social, the mite of the masses has been found to supply the greatest and most permanent source of income; and, acting on this principle, a number of auxiliary societies have been formed throughout the metropolis, whose members (principally the operatives of the trade) subscribe one penny or upwards, according to their means, per week, and these have the privilege of electing a donor for every ten shillings so collected. It appears that the sum already collected amounts to £1726 14s. 6d., which, after paying all necessary expenses and a portion towards the building, leaves a balance in hand of £572 17s. 6d., being upwards of £300 short of the sum required to carry the immediate objects of the society into effect, but too insignificant, we trust, to stand in the way of the completion of so benevolent and excellent a design.

On Tuesday last the society held its anniversary festival at the

White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, on which occasion the chair was taken by Edward Tickner, Esq., late deputy alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, and now a resident magistrate of Kent, supported by several of the most opulent and distinguished members of the trade. The large assembly-room of the tavern was filled with a respectably-dressed company, and the gallery, which was devoted to the accommodation of the females, presented an appearance of gentility and decorum that bespoke the results of intelligent, successful, and contented industry. An excellent musical band enlivened the science of gastronomy during the early part of the evening, and after the removal of the cloth a corps of effective glee singers, under the direction of Mr. Taylor, contributed materially to the entertainments. It would be unjust towards Mr. R. Rouse, the spirited and enterprising proprietor of this popular place of public resort, not to mention that the dinner was a fine substantial entertainment, comprising every good thing in season, and that it gave the utmost satisfaction. The health of the Queen and the other members of the royal family having been drunk in the usual manner, the Secretary (Mr. England) proceeded to read the report of the society for the past year, which detailed the present condition of the asylum now in progress of erection, and stated the gratifying fact that it had been already roofed in, and that the inscription stone had been fixed that morning.

The Chairman then rose to propose the next toast, "Prosperity to the Bookbinders' Provident Asylum," and prefaced it with an eloquent and affecting appeal on behalf of the funds of the institution, which had the effect of producing immediate subscriptions to the amount of upwards of £100.

D. W. Wire, Esq., proposed the health of the chairman in his usual eloquent style, which was most enthusiastically responded to. The Chairman returned thanks.

Mr. Charles Clarke next addressed the meeting at considerable length in support of the claims of the institution, and took an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, who had been a patron and supporter of the society.

Mr. George Walter proposed the health of the trustees, bankers, solicitor, and architect of the society.

D. W. Wire, Esq., solicitor, returned thanks.

"The health of the ladies."

Mr. Akers returned thanks.

"Prosperity to the art of bookbinding."

Mr. J. Dunning spoke to this toast, and proposed "Success to the Bookbinders' Pension Society."

"The visitors."

Mr. Dullea returned thanks; and, after taking a review of the progress of the society since its commencement, when the project was first conceived by a few humble but enthusiastic members of the trade, congratulated the meeting on the glorious demonstration which they had that day witnessed, and which must ultimately lead to complete success.

Several other toasts were given and exchanged during the evening; but it is impossible for us to devote space to more than a mere outline of the proceedings. The company afterwards retired to enjoy the dramatic entertainments in the gardens. The ball-room was then lighted up for the amusement of the votaries of Terpsichore, who continued to pursue the graceful evolutions of the dance until an early hour in the morning.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, July 3, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In the great dearth of novelty which is at this moment the reigning characteristic of Paris, perhaps it will be as well for me to say a few words on the subject of our town dresses, as being the only ones which now occupy attention, or which are of any importance whatever, with perhaps a very few exceptions, which become more rare every day. Let us then commence by describing a few of the rarities of one of our leading artists, whose specimens attest at the same moment a great purity of imagination with singular good taste; and, in the first place, let us remark the exceedingly pretty redingottes of Milan, Sicilian, and Valencian taffety, coquettishly trimmed from the centre with puffings and bows à la vielle, as well as the pretty robe, in taffety Arab pekings, and in figured and crossed pekings open at the side; the corsage high; the sleeves plain to the wrist; the skirt, the corsage, and the biases of the sleeve closed by a bow of tissue of suitable shades. As negligé dresses, muslin or batiste robes of a dark pattern are much worn; the corsage of these is gathered and frilled at the back, but quite plain in front, and closed by small agraffes and pelerines of the same material, trimmed with a taffety ribbon, à la vielle, and a skirt with three tucks. At another magazin we analysed four toilettes, and I hope I shall be able to give you a precise and complete idea of what appears to me to be new. In the first place let me mention a robe in rose-coloured barège, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with three rows of rose taffety ribbon, rucked à la vielle, at a distance of their own width from each other. Corsage plain and high, brought to a rounded point, with a little pelerine, which forms a berthe; the sleeves are plain, with a ruche, forming jockeys. In the next is a robe of sea-green poul de soie, trimmed upon the front of the skirt by a passementerie in Venice point, very narrow at the point of the corsage, where it first commences, and descending to the bottom of the skirt, where it becomes enlarged in squares. The corsage is plain and high, trimmed with passementerie in a fan pattern, and with plain sleeves; thirdly, a robe in plaid taffety, trimmed on the bottom of the skirt with two broad biais deeply scalloped, trimmed with a cut-off ruche. The corsage is made high, with a triple shape, and pointed, with a little pelerine, forming a sort of turnback, placed upon the seam at the side, and falling upon the border of the sleeve, and rounded behind to the height of a berthe, trimmed with a ruche cut of all round, and with plain sleeves, with ruches forming jockeys; and lastly, a robe of camelion poul de soie, trimmed in compartments with three rows of puffed frills, in ribbon of the same shade as the robe; corsage high, and brought to a rounded point, with three rows of frills, commencing at the epaulette, and diminishing by degrees towards the point of the robe. Oriental sleeves, bordered with a frilling of ribbon, with under sleeves en batiste, cut in three ornamental bows, embroidered, and terminated by one of those rich lace handkerchiefs for which our violard is so famous. For outdoor wear I may, perhaps, be permitted to mention two or three things which have struck me as both becoming and remarkable. These are mantelets of black lace, trimmed all round it by a piece of lace, pleated à la vielle, and paletots of Italian lilac taffety, fitted to the shape and gathered on the shoulder and at the waist, open in front, with lining and collar squared and trimmed with black lace; the skirt, which is short, comes no lower than the knee, rounded in front and trimmed all round with black lace, which rises towards the height of the corsage; the sleeves are Oriental, close at

top, but enlarging at the elbow, where they terminate by a fall of lace; a long sash of lilac taffety ribbon completes this very tasty affair. The weather here is just now insufferably hot, and Paris as yet produces little that is new. When we have anything you may depend on hearing from

HENRIETTE DE B.

FLORICULTURE.



MAXILLARIA STEELII (ORCHIDACEÆ).

Walking along the Strand a few days since our attention was arrested by the sight of a basket of flowers. They were not of that description which usually compose the cheap bouquets vended in the streets by the peripatetic florists. They were orchids, native orchids, the produce of some field in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and the first we had ever seen offered for sale in its streets. May the speculator pocket many a penny for them were most refreshing to the senses of sight and smelling, as we progressed towards the unsanctified precincts of Holywell-street, through that locality which lies between the church of St. Clement Danes and the porch which leads to the dingy courts of the inn of Clement. They were suggestive of many pleasant recollections of hill-sides and green hedges far away, of rambles over "primrose meadow-paths with friends long lost, the distant and the dead." And amongst other things they brought to mind a promise made to our readers some months since, of giving them sketches of the most remarkable species of this curious family of plants. That promise we now proceed to redeem, and we shall spare no pains to present to our readers, not only the most remarkable plants of this class, but also those of the choicest and rarest that the wealth, enterprise, and skill of British cultivators have made the glory of our conservatories. And first of the Orchidaceæ. No tribe of flowering plants has more severely tried the patience, and exercised the skill and perseverance of horticulturists than this one. Some twenty years ago there were in this country, scarcely more than two or three collections of any note. To Mr. Cooper, at Earl Fitzwilliam's, at Wentworth House, and Mr. Perrin, at Mr. Harrison's of Aigburth, we owe the first impulse given in England to the cultivation of exotic orchidaceæ. As a commercial enterprise, Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, commenced a collection; to these gentlemen all praise is due for the ability and spirit with which that enterprise has been carried out, and they have reaped an abundant reward in its entire success. They now are the proprietors of the largest collection in the world. The Messrs. Rollison, of Tooting, have also been very successful cultivators. In various parts of the country private collections have been formed from time to time; of these the best are the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth, Mr. Buckin's at Wandsworth, Mr. Barker's at Birmingham, Mr. Bateman's at Kypersley, the Rev. Mr. Clowes's at Broughton, near Manchester, Mr. Brocklehurst's of the Fence, near Macclesfield, the Duke of Bedford's at Woburn, Mrs. Lawrence's at Ealing-park, the Earl of Derby's at Knowlesley, and Mr. Bow's of Manchester. In these and in several less important instances we have ample proof that the difficulties which beset the early cultivators have been to a great extent, if not wholly, overcome. Of the mode of cultivation we shall next have to speak.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 29.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to K 7th ch.	K to B sq.
Kt to Kt 6th ch.	K to Kt sq.
R to K 8th ch.	K to R 2nd
Kt to B 4th disc. ch.	K to R 3rd
Kt's P checkmates.	

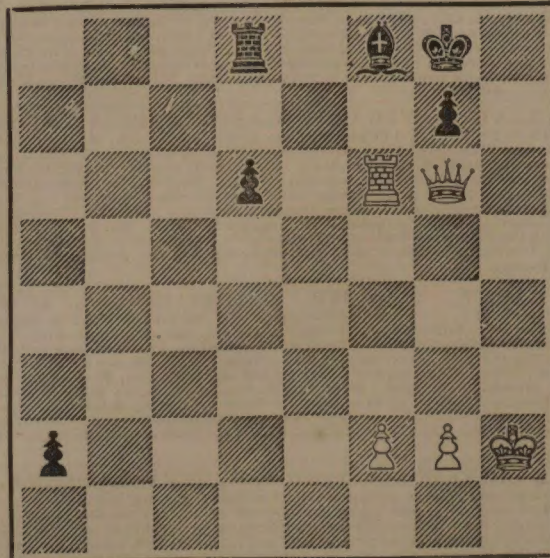
The mate in problem No. 28 may be deferred one move by interposing the rook at the 9th move of the black.

PROBLEM, No. 30.

(By G. D., Leeds.)

White to move and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

In the course of Monday afternoon a messenger arrived from the Home-office at Newgate, bearing a respite for convict Guiseppe Azzopardi, now lying under sentence of death. The Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs have been unceasing in their endeavours to obtain it, and they have been also assisted by a Mr. Bungley, son of the Chief Justice of Malta, who has taken great interest in the unhappy culprit. The news was immediately made known by Mr. Cope, the governor. The result will be transportation, probably for life.

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